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(74) Agents: INSOGNA, Anthony, M. et al.; Pennie & Edmonds LLP, 1155 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036 (US).

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(71) Applicants: SIGNAL PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. [US/US]; 5555 Oberlin Drive, San Diego, CA 92121 (US). AXYS PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. [US/US]; 180 Kimball Way, South San Francisco, CA 94080 (US).

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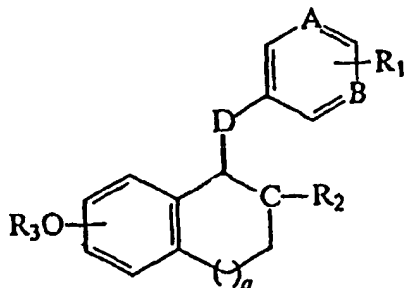
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(72) Inventors: BHAGWAT, Shripad, S.; 5015 Ashley Falls Court, San Diego, CA 92130 (US). GAYO-FUNG, Leah, M.; 12255 Mannix Road, San Diego, CA 92129 (US). STEIN, Bernd, M.; 11024 Cedarcrest Way, San Diego, CA 92121 (US). CHAO, Qi; 12604 Torrey Bluff Road #396, San Diego, CA 92130 (US). GANGLOFF, Anthony, R.; 51 Northridge Drive, Daly City, CA 94015 (US). MCKIE, Jeffrey, A.; 11435 Belshire Lane, San Diego, CA 92126 (US). RICE, Kenneth, D.; 802 Autumn Lane, Mill Valley, CA 94941 (US).

(54) Title: COMPOUNDS AND METHODS FOR MODULATION OF ESTROGEN RECEPTORS



(I)

(57) Abstract: Compounds have the structure: including stereoisomers and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof; wherein a is 0, 1 or 2; A, B and C are independently CH, CR or N, wherein R is C₁₋₆ alkyl; D is -(CH₂)_nC(=O)(CH₂)_m; R₁, R₂, R₃ are substituents modulate the estrogen receptor (ER) and methods for treating estrogen-related conditions, including conditions such as breast cancer, testicular cancer,

osteoporosis, endometriosis, cardiovascular disease, hypercholesterolemia, prostatic hypertrophy, prostatic carcinomas, obesity, hot flashes, skin effects, mood swings, memory loss, urinary incontinence, hairloss, cataracts, natural hormonal imbalances, and adverse reproductive effects associated with exposure to environmental chemicals.

COMPOUNDS AND METHODS
FOR MODULATION OF ESTROGEN RECEPTORS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Application
5 No. 09/527,750, filed March 17, 2000; and claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional
Application No. (awaiting), filed March 17, 1999 (which provisional application was
originally filed as U.S. Application No. 09/270,977 on March 17, 1999).

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention is generally directed to estrogen antagonists and agonists,
10 including pharmaceutical compositions and uses thereof, and more specifically to
compounds which selectively modulate estrogen receptor-beta (ER- β) activity.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

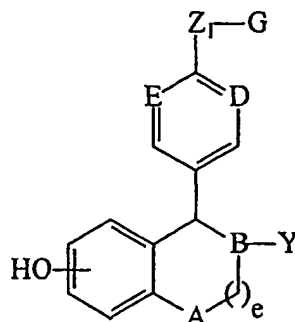
The estrogen hormone has a broad spectrum of effects on tissues in both
females and males. Many of these biological effects are positive, including maintenance of
15 bone density, cardiovascular protection, central nervous system (CNS) function, and the
protection of organ systems from the effects of aging. However, in addition to its positive
effects, estrogen also is a potent growth factor in breast and endometrium that increases the
risk of cancer.

Until recently, it has been assumed that estrogen binds to a single estrogen
20 receptor (ER) in cells, causing conformational changes that result in release from heat
shock proteins and binding of the receptor as a dimer to the so-called estrogen response
element in the promoter region of a variety of genes. Further, pharmacologists have
generally believed that non-steroidal small molecule ligands compete for binding of
estrogen to ER, acting as either antagonists or agonists in each tissue where the estrogen
25 receptor is expressed. Thus, such ligands have traditionally been classified as either pure
antagonists or agonists. This is no longer believed to be correct.

Progress over the last few years has shown that ER associates with co-activators (*e.g.*, SRC-1, CBP and SRA) and co-repressors (*e.g.*, SMRT and N-CoR) that modulate the transcriptional activity of ER in a tissue-specific and ligand-specific manner. In addition, evidence now suggests that the majority of estrogen-regulated genes do not
5 have a classical estrogen response element. In such cases, ER interacts with the transcription factors critical for regulation of these genes. Transcription factors known to be modulated in their activity by ER include, for example, AP-1, NF- κ B, C/EBP and Sp-1.

Given the complexity of ER signaling, as well as the various types of tissue that express ER and its co-factors, it is now believed that ER ligands can no longer simply
10 be classified as either pure antagonists or agonists. Therefore, the term "selective estrogen receptor modulator" (SERM) has been coined. SERMs bind to ER, but may act as an agonist or antagonist of estrogen in different tissues and on different genes. For example, two of the most well known drugs that behave as SERMs are Tamoxifen (Astra-Zeneca Pharmaceuticals) and Raloxifene (Eli Lilly & Co.). Studies with these two compounds, as
15 well as other SERMs now in development, have demonstrated that the affinity of a SERM for its receptor in many cases does not correlate with its biological activity. Therefore, ligand-binding assays traditionally used in screening for novel ER modulators have not distinguished between tissue-selectivity and agonist/antagonist behavior.

In addition to Tamoxifen and Raloxifene, a number of other compounds
20 have been disclosed to have estrogenic activity, such as those disclosed by Lednicer et al. (*J. Med. Chem.* 12, 881, 1969) and Bencze et al. (*J. Med. Chem.* 10, 138, 1967), as well as those disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,234,090, 3,277,106, and 3,274,213. Further, estrogen agonists/antagonists of the following structure are disclosed in published PCT WO 96/21656 to Cameron et al.:



More recently, a second estrogen receptor, ER- β , has been identified and cloned (Katzenellenbogen and Korach *Endocrinology* 138, 861-2 (1997); Kuiper et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 93, 5925-5930, 1996; Mosselman et al., *FEBS Lett.* 392, 49-53, 1996). ER- β , and the classical ER renamed ER- α , have significantly different amino acid sequences in the ligand binding domain and carboxy-terminal transactivation domains (~56% amino acid identity), and only 20% homology in their amino-terminal transactivation domain. This suggests that some ligands may have higher affinity to one receptor over the other. Further, ligand-dependent conformational changes of the two receptors, and interaction with co-factors, will result in very different biological actions of a single ligand. In other words, a ligand that acts as an agonist on ER- α may very well serve as an antagonist on ER- β . An example of such behavior has been described by Paech et al. (*Science* 277, 1508-1510, 1997). In that paper, estrogen is reported to activate an AP-1 site in the presence of ER- α , but to inhibit the same site in the presence of ER- β . In contrast, Raloxifene (Eli Lilly & Co.) and Tamoxifen and ICI-182,780 (Zeneca Pharmaceuticals) stimulate the AP-1 site through ER- β , but inhibit this site in the presence of ER- α . Another example has been described by Sun et al. (*Endocrinology* 140, 800-4, 1999), wherein the R,R-enantiomer of a tetrahydrochrysene is reported to be an agonist on ER- α , but a complete antagonist on ER- β , while the S,S-enantiomer is an agonist on both receptors.

Furthermore, ER- α and ER- β have both overlapping and different tissue distributions, as analyzed predominantly by RT-PCR or *in-situ* hybridization due to a lack of good ER- β antibodies. Some of these results, however, are controversial, which may be

attributable to the method used for measuring ER, the species analyzed (rat, mouse, human) and/or the differentiation state of isolated primary cells. Very often tissues express both ER- α and ER- β , but the receptors are localized in different cell types. In addition, some tissues (such as kidney) contain exclusively ER- α , while other tissues (such as uterus, 5 pituitary and epidymis) show a great predominance of ER- α (Couse et al., *Endocrinology* 138, 4613-4621, 1997; Kuiper et al., *Endocrinology* 138, 863-870, 1997). In contrast, tissues expressing high levels of ER- β include prostate, testis, ovaries and certain areas of the brain (Brandenberger et al., *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* 83, 1025-8, 1998; Enmark et al., *J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab.* 82, 4258-4265, 1997; Laflamme et al., *J. Neurobiol.* 36, 10 357-78, 1998; Sar and Welsch, *Endocrinology* 140, 963-71, 1999; Shughrue et al., *Endocrinology* 138, 5649-52, 1997a; Shughrue et al., *J. Comp. Neurol.* 388, 507-25, 1997b); Chang and Prins, *The Prostate* 40, 115-124, 1999.

The development of ER- α (Korach, *Science* 266, 1524-1527, 1994) and ER- β (Krege et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 95, 15677-82, 1998) knockout mice further 15 demonstrate that ER- β has different functions in different tissues. For example, ER- α knockout mice (male and female) are infertile, females do not display sexual receptivity and males do not have typical male-aggressive behavior (Cooke et al., *Biol. Reprod.* 59, 470-5, 1998; Das et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94, 12786-12791, 1997; Korach, 1994; Ogawa et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94, 1476-81, 1997; Rissman et al., *Endocrinology* 20 138, 507-10, 1997a; Rissman et al., *Horm. Behav.* 31, 232-243, 1997b). Further, the brains of these animals still respond to estrogen in a pattern that is similar to that of wild type animals (Shughrue et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 94, 11008-12, 1997c), and estrogen still inhibits vascular injury caused by mechanical damage (Iafrati et al., *Nature Med.* 3, 545-8, 1997). In contrast, mice lacking the ER- β develop normally, are fertile and exhibit 25 normal sexual behavior, but have fewer and smaller litters than wild-type mice (Krege et al., 1998), have normal breast development and lactate normally. The reduction in fertility is believed to be the result of reduced ovarian efficiency, and ER- β is the predominant form of ER in the ovary, being localized in the granulosa cells of maturing follicles. ER- β knockout mice display signs of prostatic hyperplasia with aging, which suggests that ER- β

may normally protect against abnormal growth (Krege et al., 1998). ER- α /ER- β double knockout mice are viable, but infertile, and display a postnatal reversal of the ovaries (Couse et al., *Science* 286, 2328-2331, 1999).

In summary, compounds which serve as estrogen antagonists or agonists
5 have long been recognized for their significant pharmaceutical utility in the treatment of a wide variety of estrogen-related conditions, including conditions related to the brain, bone, cardiovascular system, skin, hair follicles, immune system, bladder and prostate (Barkhem et al., *Mol. Pharmacol.* 54, 105-12, 1998; Farhat et al., *FASEB J.* 10, 615-624, 1996; Gustafsson, *Chem. Biol.* 2, 508-11, 1998; Sun et al., 1999; Tremblay et al., *Endocrinology*
10 139, 111-118, 1998; Turner et al., *Endocrinology* 139, 3712-20, 1998). In addition, a variety of breast and non-breast cancer cells have been described to express ER, and serve as the target tissue for specific estrogen antagonists (Brandenberger et al., 1998; Clinton and Hua, *Crit. Rev. Oncol. Hematol.* 25, 1-9, 1997; Hata et al., *Oncology* 55 Suppl 1, 35-44, 1998; Rohlff et al., *Prostate* 37, 51-9, 1998; Simpson et al., *J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol*
15 64, 137-45, 1998; Yamashita et al., *Oncology* 55 Suppl 1, 17-22, 1998).

With the recent identification of the ER- β , and the recognition that ER- α and ER- β have different biological roles, ER-selective modulators would similarly possess significant clinical utility. Since ER- β is expressed strongly in a number of tissues including prostate, bladder, ovary, testis, lung, small intestine, vascular endothelium, and
20 various parts of the brain, compounds that selectively modulate ER- β would be of clinical importance in the treatment of a variety of diseases or conditions, such as prostate cancer, testicular cancer, cardiovascular diseases, neurodegenerative disorders, urinary incontinence, CNS, GI tract conditions, and bone and other cancers. Such compounds would have minimal effect on tissues that contains ER- α , and thus exhibit different side-
25 effect profiles. For example, while estrogen replacement therapy is associated with a variety of beneficial effects (such as bone protection, cardiovascular effect, prevention of hot flashes, dementia, bone metabolism, etc.), such therapy also has adverse effects (such as breast and endometrial cancer, thrombosis, etc.). Some of these adverse effects are believed to be mediated by ER- α or ER- β specific mechanisms. Thus, ER- β antagonists or

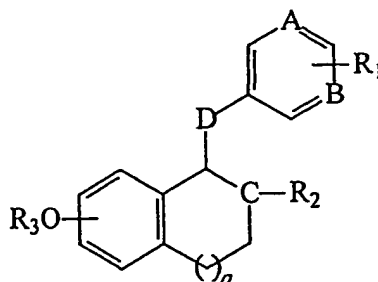
agonists will display different therapeutic profiles compared to ER- α antagonists or agonists, and would be preferentially beneficial in tissues expressing high levels of ER- β (see, e.g., Nilsson et al., *TEM* 9, 387-395, 1998; Chang and Prins, *The Prostate* 40, 115-124, 1999). Furthermore, a number of investigators have shown that environmental
5 chemicals and phytoestrogens preferentially interact with ER- β by triggering biological responses similar to that of estrogen (see, e.g., Kuiper et al., *Endocrinology* 139, 4252-4263, 1998). Thus, compounds that antagonize ER- β would also be important in regulating interactions with chemicals, affecting health, reproductive capacity and the like.

Accordingly, there is a need in the art for estrogen antagonists and agonists,
10 including pharmaceutical compositions and methods relating to the use thereof. There is also a need for compounds that selectively modulate ER- β . The present invention fulfills these needs, and provides further related advantages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In brief, the present invention is generally directed to estrogen antagonists
15 and/or agonists, including pharmaceutical compositions containing the same, as well as to methods for treating estrogen-related conditions. Such conditions are more specifically discussed below, and generally include (but are not limited to) obesity, breast cancer, osteoporosis, endometriosis, cardiovascular disease, prostate cancer, menopausal syndromes, hair loss (alopecia), type-II diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, urinary incontinence,
20 GI tract conditions, spermatogenesis, vascular protection after injury, endometriosis, learning and memory, CNS effects, plasma lipid levels, acne, cataracts, hirsutism, other solid cancers (such as colon, lung, ovarian, testis, melanoma, CNS, and renal), multiple myeloma, and lymphoma.

More specifically, the estrogen antagonists and/or agonists of this invention
25 are compounds having the following structure (I):



(I)

including stereoisomers and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, wherein A, B, C, D, R₁, R₂, R₃ and α are as identified in the following detailed description. In addition,
 5 pharmaceutical compositions are also disclosed containing one or more compounds of structure (I), in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

In another embodiment, methods are disclosed for modulating cells and/or tissues that express ER- β by contacting the cell and/or tissue with an effective amount of a compound of structure (I). In an embodiment, the cell and/or tissue preferentially expresses
 10 ER- β over ER- α , such as cell and/or tissue of bone, bladder, uterus, ovary, prostate, testis, epididymis, gastrointestinal (GI) tract, kidney, breast, heart, vessel wall, immune system, lung, pituitary, hippocampus and hypothalamus.

In still a further embodiment, the present invention discloses methods for treating an estrogen-related condition by administering to an warm-blooded animal in need
 15 thereof an effective amount of a compound of structure (I) formulated as a pharmaceutical composition suitable for administration to the animal. In representative embodiments, the estrogen-related condition is breast cancer, osteoporosis, endometriosis, cardiovascular disease, hypercholesterolemia, prostatic hypertrophy, obesity, prostate cancer, menopausal syndromes, type-II diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, urinary incontinence, GI tract conditions,
 20 spermatogenesis, vascular protection after injury, endometriosis, learning and memory, CNS effects, plasma lipid levels, acne, hirsutism, other solid cancers (such as colon, lung, ovarian, testis, melanoma, CNS, and renal), multiple myeloma, lymphoma, prostatic carcinomas, obesity, hot flashes, skin effects, mood swings, memory loss, and/or adverse reproductive effects associated with exposure to environmental chemicals. In other

embodiments, methods are disclosed for inhibiting a cytokine, such as IL-6 and GM-CSF, in an animal in need thereof, as well as methods for treating cancer associated therewith.

These and other aspects of this invention will be evident upon reference to the attached drawings and the following detailed description. To that end, certain
5 references are cited herein each of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figures 1A and 1B illustrate proliferation of Tamoxifen resistant LCC1 and LCC2 breast cancer cell lines when exposed to a representative compound of this
10 invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

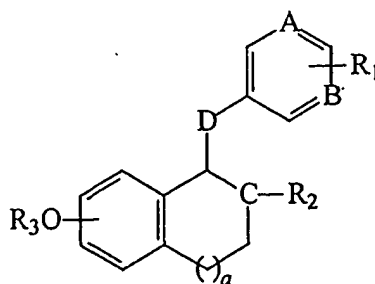
As mentioned above, the present invention is directed to compounds that have activity as estrogen antagonists and/or agonists, as well as pharmaceutical compositions containing one or more of such compounds and methods related to the same.
15 As estrogen antagonists and/or agonists, the compounds of this invention have utility in the treatment of a wide range of estrogen-related conditions. In this context, the term "treatment" includes both treatment and/or prevention of an estrogen-related condition. Thus, the compounds of this invention may be administered as a therapeutic and/or prophylactic agent. An estrogen "agonist" is a compound that binds to ER and mimics the
20 action of estrogen in one or more tissues, while an "antagonist" binds to ER and blocks the action of estrogen in one or more tissues. Further, the term "estrogen-related condition" encompasses any condition associated with elevated or depressed levels of estrogen, a selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERM), ER- α or ER- β .

Accordingly, the compounds of the present invention may also be used
25 within a method for treating estrogen-related conditions, including (but not limited to) breast cancer, osteoporosis, endometriosis, cardiovascular disease, hypercholesterolemia, prostatic hypertrophy, prostatic carcinomas, obesity, hot flashes, skin effects, mood swings,

memory loss, menopausal syndromes, hair loss (alopecia), type-II diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, urinary incontinence, GI tract conditions, spermatogenesis, vascular protection after injury, endometriosis, learning and memory, CNS effects, plasma lipid levels, acne, hirsutism, other solid cancers (such as colon, lung, ovarian, testis, melanoma, CNS, and renal), multiple myeloma, cataracts, lymphoma, and adverse reproductive effects associated with exposure to environmental chemicals.

In one aspect of this invention, it has been found that the compounds of this invention are selective estrogen receptor modulators and, more specifically, are selective to ER- β . Accordingly, in this aspect of the invention, the compounds have utility as agents for treatment of osteoporosis, hormonally regulated cancer, combination treatment of cancer (such as with taxol cisplatin or chemotherapy), women's gynecologic health issues, and health conditions resulting from exposure to environmental chemicals.

The compounds of this invention have the following structure (I):



(I)

including stereoisomers and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof;

wherein

a is 0, 1 or 2;

A , B and C are independently CH , CR or N , wherein R is C_{1-6} alkyl;

D is $-(CH_2)_r-$ or $-(CH_2)_nC(=O)(CH_2)_m-$;

R_1 represents one or two substituents independently selected from $X-Y$, or

R_1 taken together with R form a fused five- or six-membered

heterocycle or cyclic alkyl, optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R₄;

5 R₂ is C₁₋₈alkyl, C₆₋₁₂aryl, C₇₋₁₂aralkyl, -C(=O)R₅, a five- or six-membered heterocycle containing up to two heteroatoms selected from O, NR_c and S(O)_q, or a bicyclic ring system contain a five- or six-membered heterocycle fused to phenyl, wherein each of the above groups are optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R₄; and

10 R₃ is hydrogen, -R₆, -(CH₂)_sC(=O)R₆, -(CH₂)_sC(=O)OR₆,
 -(CH₂)_sC(=O)NR₆R₇, -(CH₂)_sC(=O)NR₆(CH₂)_nC(=O)R₇R₈,
 -(CH₂)_sNR₆C(=O)R₇, -(CH₂)_sNR₆C(=O)NR₇R₈, -(CH₂)_sNR₆R₇,
 -(CH₂)_sOR₆, (CH₂)_sSO₂R₆ or -(CH₂)_sSO₂NR₆R₇;

and wherein

15 R₄ is at each occurrence independently halogen, hydroxy, carboxy, C₁₋₆alkyl, C₁₋₄alkoxy, C₁₋₄haloalkyl, C₁₋₄thio, C₁₋₄alkylsulfinyl, C₁₋₄alkylsulfonyl, (hydroxy)C₁₋₄alkyl, C₆₋₁₂aryl, C₇₋₁₂aralkyl, -C(=O)R₆, -C(=O)OR₆, -OC(=O)R₆, -C(=O)NR₆R₇, -C(=O)NR₆OR₇, -SO₂NR₆R₇, -NR₆SO₂R₇, -CN, -NR₆CN, -NR₆CH(=O), -NO₂, -NR₆R₇, -O(CH₂)NR₆R₇, -NR₆C(=O)R₇, NR₆C(=O)(CH₂)_s(five- or six-membered heterocycle), a five- or six-membered heterocycle, or a five- or six-membered heterocycle fused to phenyl;

20 R₅, R₆, R₇ and R₈ are at each occurrence independently hydrogen, C₁₋₈alkyl, C₆₋₁₂aryl, C₇₋₁₂aralkyl, or a five- or six-membered heterocycle or heterocyclealkyl containing up to two heteroatoms selected from O, NR_c and S(O)_q, wherein each of the above groups are optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R₄;

25 X is at each occurrence independently
 a direct bond;

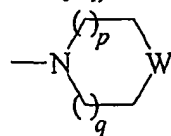
$-(CH_2)_nZ(CH_2)_m-$;
 $-O(CH_2)_nZ(CH_2)_m-$;
 $-S(CH_2)_nZ(CH_2)_m-$;
 $-NR_c(CH_2)_nZ(CH_2)_m-$;
 $-O(CH_2)_nCR_aR_b-$;
 $-NR_c(CH_2)_nCR_aR_b-$;
 $-OCHR_cCHR_d-$; or
 $-SCHR_cCHR_d-$;

Y is at each occurrence independently

halogen;

$-R_c$;

$-NR_cR_f$;



, optionally fused on adjacent carbon atoms with one or

two phenyl or cyclic alkyl rings, and with each carbon optionally and

independently substituted with carbonyl or with one or two

substituents independently selected from R_4 , with any two R_4

substituents on a single carbon atom optionally being taken together

to form a five- or six-membered heterocycle, and with each nitrogen

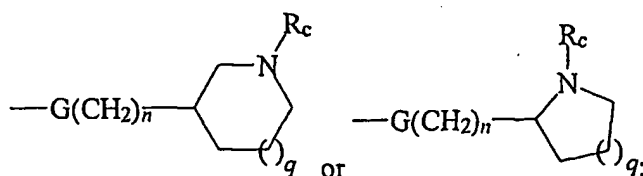
atom optionally and independently substituted with R_4 , wherein W is


$-NR_c-$, $-O-$, $-S-$ or $-CR_cR_f-$; or a bridged or fused C_{5-12} bicyclic amine

optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently

selected from R_4 ;

or where X-Y is



Z is CH_2 , $\text{CH}=\text{CH}$, $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$, O, NR_c , S(O)_q , C(=O) , C(OH)R_c ,
 C(=O)NR_c , $\text{NR}_c\text{C(=O)}$, C(=O)NR_c , $\text{NR}_c\text{C(=O)}$ or ;

G is O, S or NR_c ;

n and *m* are at each occurrence independently 0, 1, 2 or 3;

5 *p* is at each occurrence independently 1, 2 or 3;

q is at each occurrence independently 0, 1 or 2;

r is at each occurrence independently 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;

s is at each occurrence independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

10 R_a and R_b are at each occurrence independently C_{1-8} alkyl or taken together form a C_{3-8} cyclic alkyl;

R_c and R_d are at each occurrence independently hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl; and

R_e and R_f are at each occurrence independently hydrogen, C_{6-12} aryl, C_{1-8} alkyl, C_{7-12} aralkyl, a five- or six-membered heterocycle, or a five- or six-membered heterocycle fused to phenyl; or wherein R_e or R_f form a 3-8 membered nitrogen-containing heterocyclic alkyl
 15 with R_a or R_b ; and wherein each R_e and R_f are optionally substituted with up to three substituents independently selected from R_4 .

As used herein, the above terms have the following meaning:

"Halogen" means F, Cl, Br and I.

20 "C₁₋₄alkyl", "C₁₋₆alkyl" and "C₁₋₈alkyl" means a straight chain or branched, cyclic or non-cyclic, saturated or unsaturated carbon chain having from 1 to 4, 6 or 8 carbon atoms, respectively. In one embodiment, the C_{1-X} alkyl (where X is 4, 6 or 8 as disclosed above) is a fully saturated, straight chain alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl, n-hexyl and the like. In another embodiment, the C_{1-X} alkyl is a fully
 25 saturated cyclic alkyl such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and the like, or an alkyl(cycloalkyl) moiety such as methylenecyclopropyl, methylenecyclobutyl, methylenecyclopentyl, methylenecyclohexyl, and the like, or an unsaturated cyclic alkyl. In still a further embodiment, the C_{1-X} alkyl is a fully saturated, branched alkyl such as isopropyl, iso-butyl, tert-butyl, iso-pentyl, iso-hexyl, and the like. In yet another embodiment,

the C_{1-x} alkyl is an unsaturated straight chain alkyl such as ethylenyl, propylenyl, l-butenyl, l-pentenyl, l-hexenyl, and the like.

“C₆₋₁₂aryl” means a carbocyclic aromatic moiety containing from 6 to 12 carbon atoms. In one embodiment, the C₆₋₁₂aryl is phenyl, tetralinyl or naphthalenyl, and typically is phenyl.

“C₇₋₁₂aralkyl” means an arene containing from 7 to 12 carbon atoms, and has both aliphatic and aromatic components. In one embodiment, the C₇₋₁₂ aralkyl is benzyl, ethylenephenyl, propylenephenyl, and the like.

“Five- or six-membered heterocycle” means a heterocyclic ring containing up to two heteroatoms selected from O, NR_c and S(O)_q, and wherein the number of carbon and heteroatoms of the ring total 5 or 6, including both saturated and unsaturated, aromatic and non-aromatic ring systems, such as pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, furanyl, thienyl, triazenyl, imidazolyl, thiazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, and the like.

“Five- or six-membered heterocyclealkyl” means a C₁₋₆alkyl having at least one hydrogen replaced with a five- or six-membered heterocycle, such as -CH₂(heterocycle), and the like.

“C_{1-x}alkoxy” means a -O(C_{1-x}alkyl), where x is 4, 6 or 8.

“C₁₋₄acyloxy” means -OC(=O)C₁₋₄alkyl.

“C₁₋₄thio” means -SC₁₋₄alkyl.

“C₁₋₄alkylsulfinyl” means -SOC₁₋₄alkyl.

“C₁₋₄alkylsulfonyl” means -SO₂C₁₋₄alkyl.

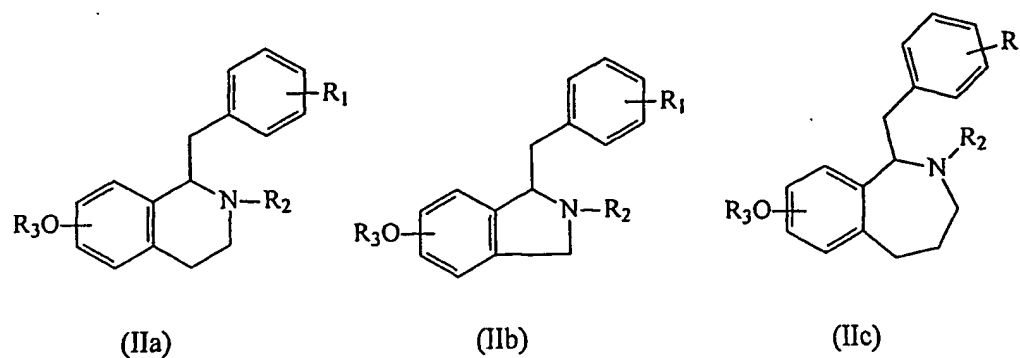
“(hydroxy)C₁₋₄alkyl” means C₁₋₄alkyl wherein a hydrogen atom has been substituted by hydroxyl.

“C₁₋₄alkylamino” means -NHC₁₋₄alkyl.

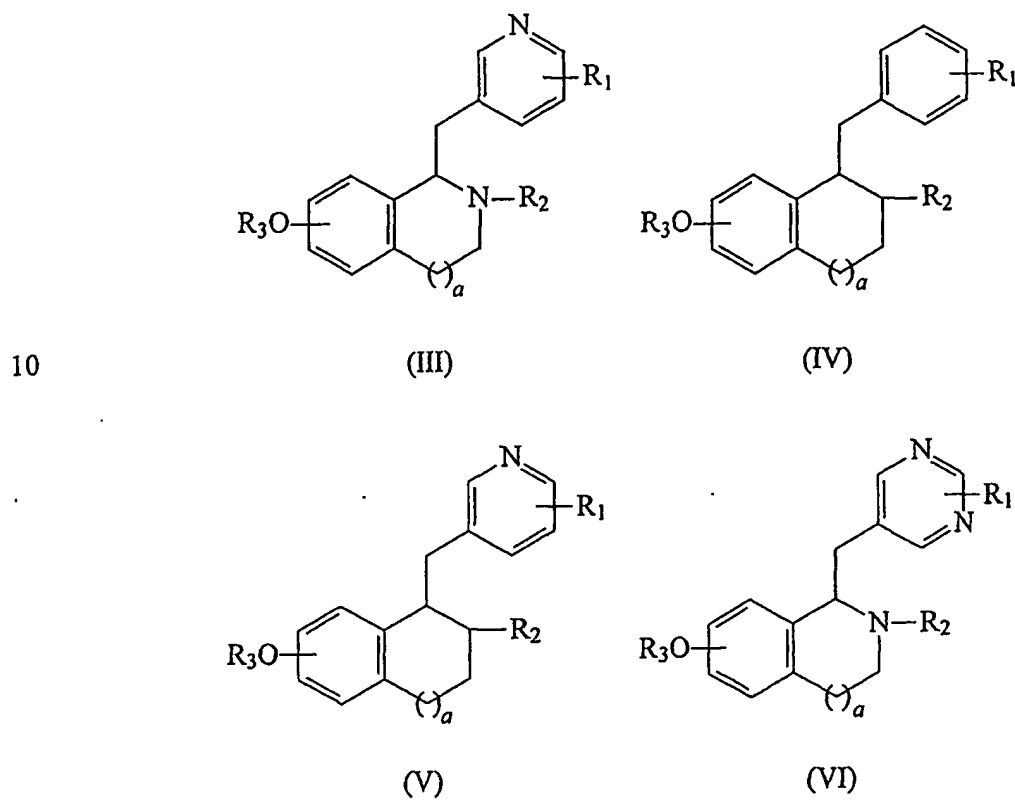
“C₁₋₄dialkylamino” means -N(C₁₋₄alkyl)(C₁₋₄alkyl).

“C₁₋₄haloalkyl” means a C₁₋₄alkyl having at least one hydrogen replaced with halogen, such as trifluoromethyl and the like.

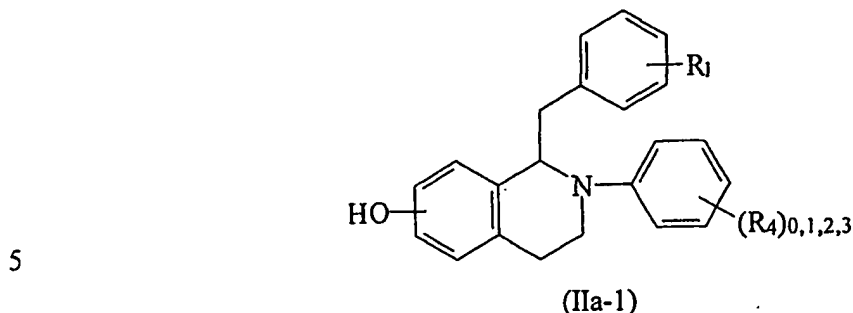
In one aspect of structure (I), A and B are both CH, C is N, D is -CH₂-, and the compounds of this invention have the following structure (IIa) when *a* is 1, (IIb) when *a* is 0, and (IIc) when *a* is 2:



In other aspects of this invention, the compounds of structure (I) have the following structures (III), (IV), (V) or (VI):

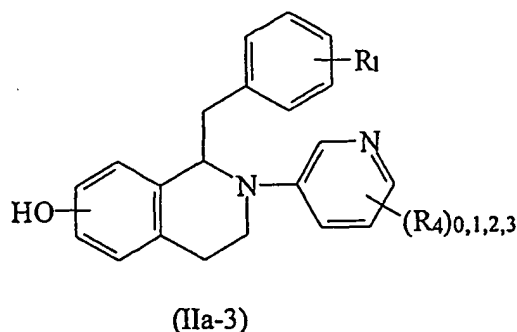
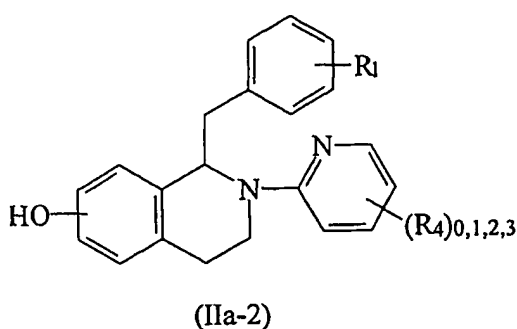


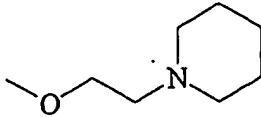
In one embodiment of structure (IIa), R_2 is phenyl optionally substituted with one, two or three substituents independently selected from R_4 , R_3 is hydrogen, and the compounds of this invention have the following structure (IIa-1):



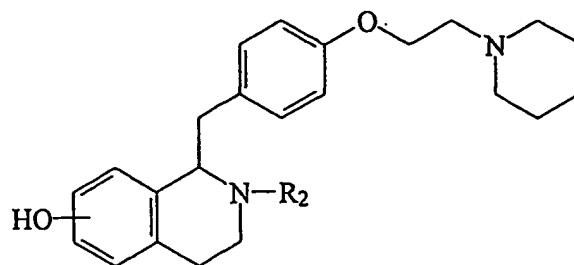
In another embodiment of structure (IIa), R_2 is pyridinyl optionally substituted with one, two or three substituents independently selected from R_4 , R_3 is hydrogen, and the compounds of this invention have the following structures (IIa-2) or (IIa-3):

10 3):



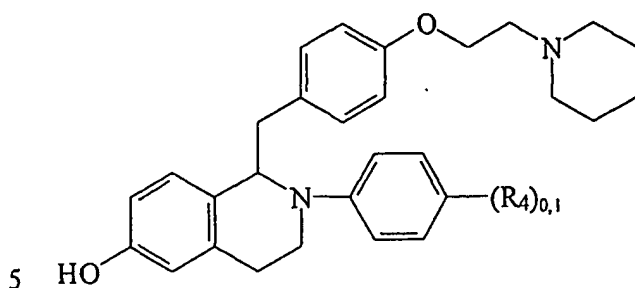
In another embodiment of structure (IIa), R_1 is  at the 4-position, R_3 is hydrogen, and the compounds of this invention have the following structure (IIa-4):

15 structure (IIa-4):

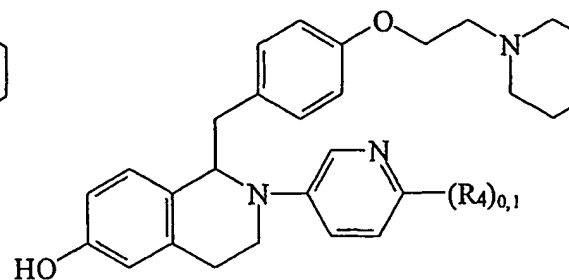


(IIa-4)

In yet further embodiments, the compounds of this invention have the following structure (IIa-5) or (IIa-6):

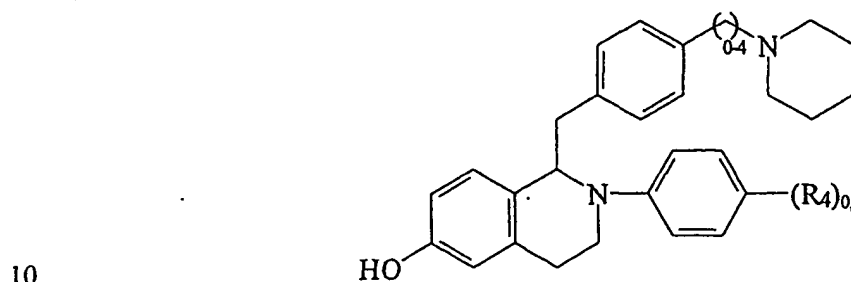


(IIa-5)



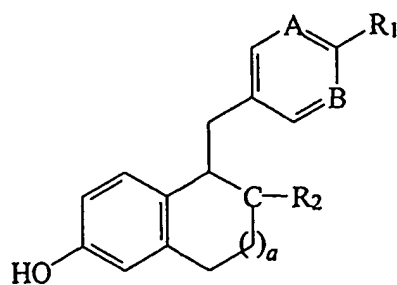
(IIa-6)

In still further embodiments, the compounds of this invention have the following structure (IIa-7):



(IIa-7)

In another embodiment, compounds of this invention have the following structure (VII):

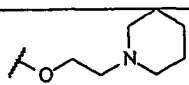
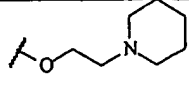
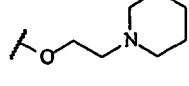
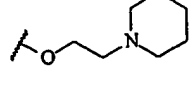
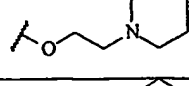
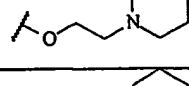
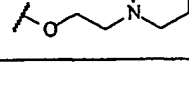


(VII)

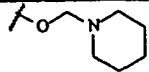
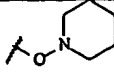
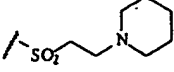
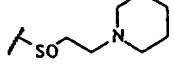
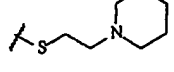
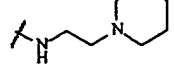
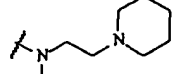
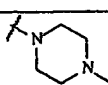
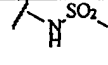
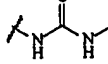
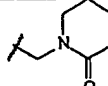




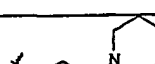
For purpose of illustration, representative compounds of structure (VII) are set forth in the Table 1.

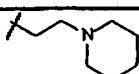
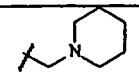
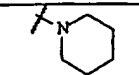
5

Table 1Representative Compounds of Structure (VII)

Cpd No.	<i>a</i>	A	B	C	R ₁	R ₂
100	1	CH	CH	N	Halogen	Phenyl
101	1	CH	CH	N		Phenyl
102	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
103	1	CH	CH	N		2-Methoxypyridin-5-yl
104	2	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
105	0	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
106	1	CH	CH	N		2-Hydroxypyridin-5-yl
107	1	CH	CH	N		2-Aminopyridin-5-yl

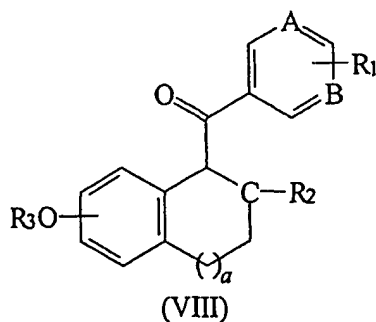
Cpd No.	a	A	B	C	R ₁	R ₂
108	1	CH	CH	N		4-Methoxyphenyl
109	1	CH	CH	N		4-Hydroxyphenyl
110	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
111	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
112	1	CH	CH	N		Cyclohexyl
113	1	CH	CH	N		Benzyl
114	1	CH	CH	N		2-Thienyl
115	1	CH	CH	N		3-Thienyl
116	1	N	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
117	1	N	N	N		4-Fluorophenyl
118	1	CH	CH	N		Isopropyl
119	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
120	1	CH	CH	N		3-Fluoro-4-hydroxyphenyl
121	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl

Cpd No.	a	A	B	C	R ₁	R ₂
122	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
123	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
124	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
125	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
126	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
127	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
128	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
129	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
130	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
131	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
132	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
133	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
134	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
135	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
136	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
137	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl

Cpd No.	<i>a</i>	A	B	C	R ₁	R ₂
138	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
139	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
140	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl

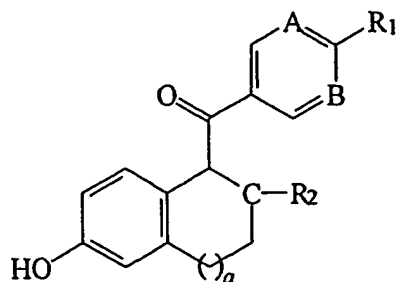
In still a further embodiment, D of structure (I) is carbonyl – that is, $-(CH_2)_nC(=O)(CH_2)_m-$ wherein both *n* and *m* are zero – and the compounds of this invention have the following structure (VIII):

5



In one aspect of this embodiment, R₃ is hydrogen and compounds of this invention have the following structure (VIIIa):

10



(VIIIa)

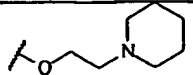
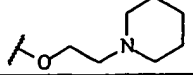
For purposes of illustration, representative compounds of structure (VIIIa) are set forth in Table 2.

5

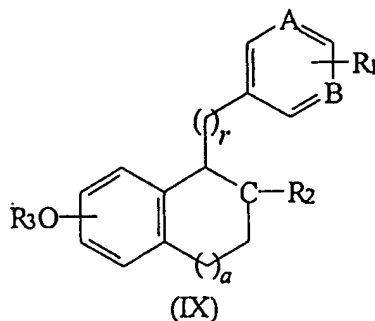
Table 2

Representative Compounds of Structure (VIIIa)

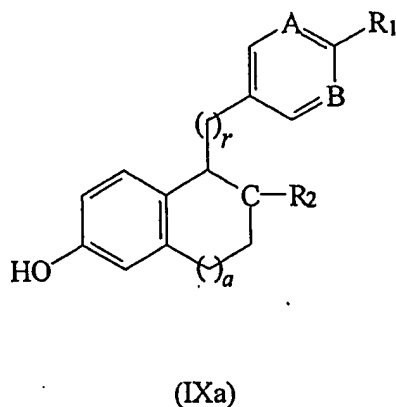
Cpd. No.	a	A	B	C	R ₁	R ₂
141	1	CH	CH	N		Phenyl
142	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
143	1	CH	CH	N		2-Methyl-4-fluorophenyl
144	1	CH	CH	N		2-Methoxypyridin-5-yl
145	1	CH	CH	N		Pyrimidin-5-yl
146	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
147	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
148	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
149	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
150	1	CH	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl

Cpd. No.	a	A	B	C	R ₁	R ₂
151	1	N	CH	N		4-Fluorophenyl
152	1	N	N	N		4-Fluorophenyl

In yet a further embodiment, D of structure (I) is $-(CH_2)_r-$ and the compounds of this invention have the following structure (IX):



In one aspect of this embodiment, R₃ is hydrogen and compounds of this invention have the following structure (IXa):



For purposes of illustration, representative compounds of structure (IXa) are set forth in Table 3.

Table 3
Representative Compounds of Structure (IXa)

Cpd. No.	a	A	B	C	r	R ₁	R ₂
153	1	CH	CH	N	2		4-Fluorophenyl
154	1	CH	CH	N	2		2-Thienyl
155	1	CH	CH	N	2		2-Methyl-4-fluorophenyl
156	1	CH	CH	N	2	Hydrogen	Phenyl
157	1	CH	CH	N	3		4-Fluorophenyl
158	1	CH	CH	N	3	-OCH ₃	4-Fluorophenyl
159		CH	CH	N	4	-F	4-Fluorophenyl
160		CH	CH	N	4		4-Fluorophenyl
161		CH	CH	N	5	Hydrogen	4-Fluorophenyl
162		CH	CH	N	5		4-Fluorophenyl

5 As noted above, compounds of this invention have structure (I), wherein *a* is 1, 2 or 3, yielding a fused, bicyclic six-five-, six-six- or six-seven-membered ring system. In a typical embodiment, *a* is 1.

With regard to the A and B moieties, in a typical embodiment both A and B are CH, yielding a benzene ring substituted with the R₁ moiety. Other representative
 10 groups in this regard include those embodiments wherein either A or B is nitrogen, or wherein both A and B are nitrogen.

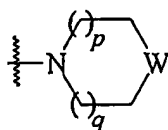
Representative C moieties include both nitrogen and CH. In a typical embodiment, the C moiety is nitrogen.

D moieties of this invention include $-(CH_2)_r-$ and $-(CH_2)_n C(=O)(CH_2)_m-$.
 15 When D is $-(CH_2)_r-$, *r* is typically 1 or 2, and more typically 1 – such that D moiety is

methylene. In the embodiment wherein D is $-(CH_2)_nC(=O)(CH_2)_m-$, n and m are typically 0, 1 or 2. In one embodiment, both n and m are zero, and D is carbonyl.

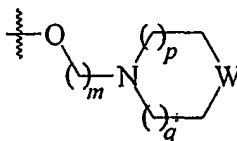
R_1 groups of this invention have the formula $-X-Y$. As used herein, R_1 designates either one or two R_1 substituents. In the case of two R_1 substituents, each of the
 5 R_1 substituents may be the same or different. Typically, R_1 refers to a single substituent as represented by $-X-Y$.

In one embodiment, X is $-(CH_2)_nZ(CH_2)_m-$ and Y has the following structure:

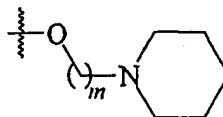


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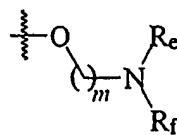
Representative R_1 groups in this regard include those wherein n is zero and Z is oxygen, and having the following structure:



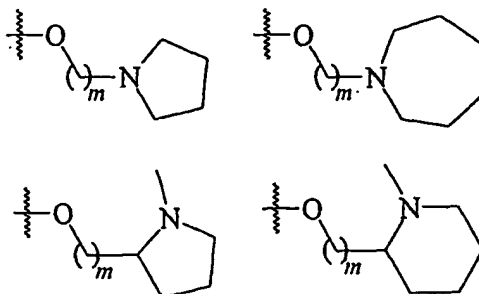
15 For example, when W is CH_2 , p and q are both 1, representative R_1 groups include the following (wherein m is, for example, 2 or 3):



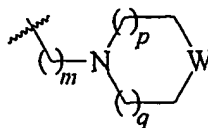
20 Other embodiments in this regard include those wherein Y is $-NR_eR_f$, and having the following structure:



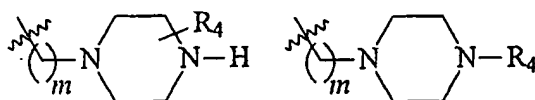
Further embodiments of R_1 include the following structures:



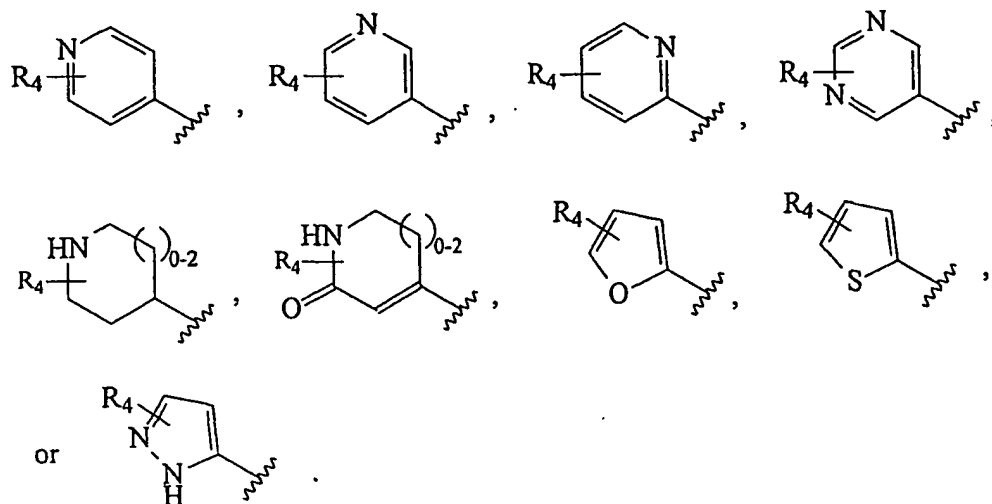
5 Representative R_1 groups also include those having the following structure:



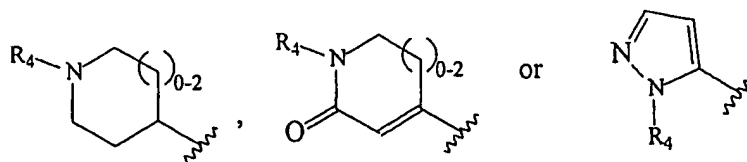
When W is nitrogen and p and q are both 1, representative R_1 groups include
 10 the following (wherein m is, *e.g.*, 0 or 1):



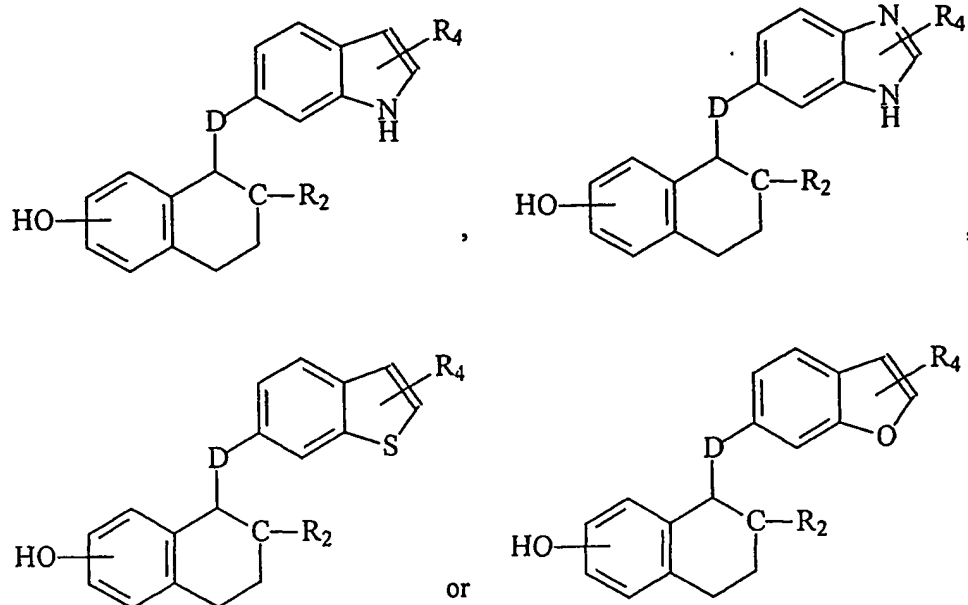
Still other embodiments include those wherein X is a direct bond, and Y is
 15 R_e , a five- or six-membered heterocycle, having the following structures:



5 Representative, embodiments include, for example, the following structures:



10 In further embodiments, R₁ taken together with R form a fused five or six-membered heterocycle or carbocycle. In other words, R₁ and R form a five-six or six-six bicyclic fused ring system. For example, when A is CH and B is CR, representative compounds include the following:



In yet other embodiments, X is $-(CH_2)_nZ(CH_2)_m-$ wherein Z is CH=CH, *n* and *m* are both 0 and representative *R*₁ groups have the following structures:

5 $-CH=CHC(=O)NR_6R_7$, $-CH=CHC(=O)NR_6(OR_7)$, $-CH=CHC(=O)OR_6$ or
 $-CH=CHC(=O)R_6$.

In further embodiments, X is $-(CH_2)_nZ(CH_2)_m-$ wherein Z is CH=CH, *n* and *m* are both 0 or 1, Y is *R*_e and representative *R*₁ groups have the following structures:

10 $-CH=CH(CH_2)_{0-5}$ (five-membered heterocycle), $-CH=CH(CH_2)_{0-5}$ (six-membered heterocycle),
 $-CH=CH(CH_2)_{1-5}C(=O)R_6$, $-CH=CH(CH_2)_{1-5}C(=O)NR_6R_7$,
 $-CH=CH(CH_2)_{1-5}C(=O)OR_6$, $-CH=CH(CH_2)_{1-5}OR_6$ or $-CH=CHC(=O)N(OR_6)R_7$.

In a further embodiment, *R*₁ is hydrogen, halogen (such as fluorine, bromine or chlorine) or hydroxyl. This embodiment results in compounds of the present invention being highly selective for ER-β over ER-α, particularly when *R*₁ is halogen or hydroxy.

15 Further representative *R*₁ groups include those set forth below in Examples 1-153.

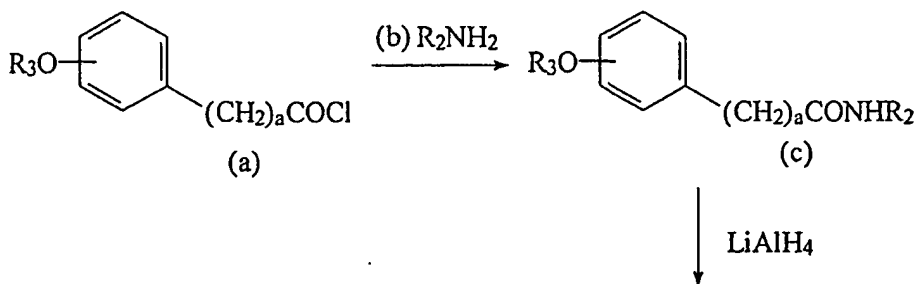
Representative *R*₂ groups include substituted or unsubstituted C₆₋₁₂aryl, and typically substituted phenyl. In one embodiment, *R*₂ is phenyl substituted with one or two

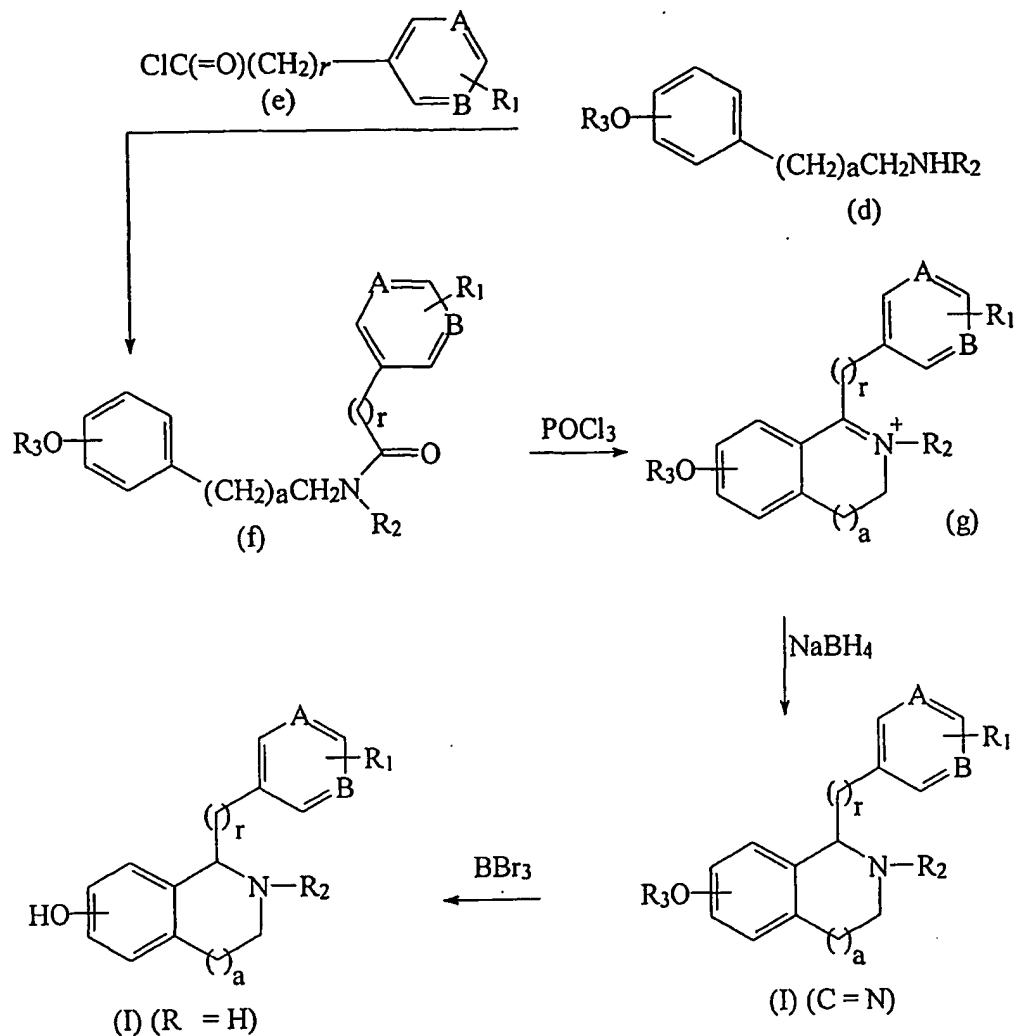
substituents selected from halogen, such as fluorine. Again, further representative R_2 groups include those as set forth below in Examples 1-153.

Representative R_3 groups include hydrogen and C_{1-4} alkyl, and R_3 is typically hydrogen or methyl.

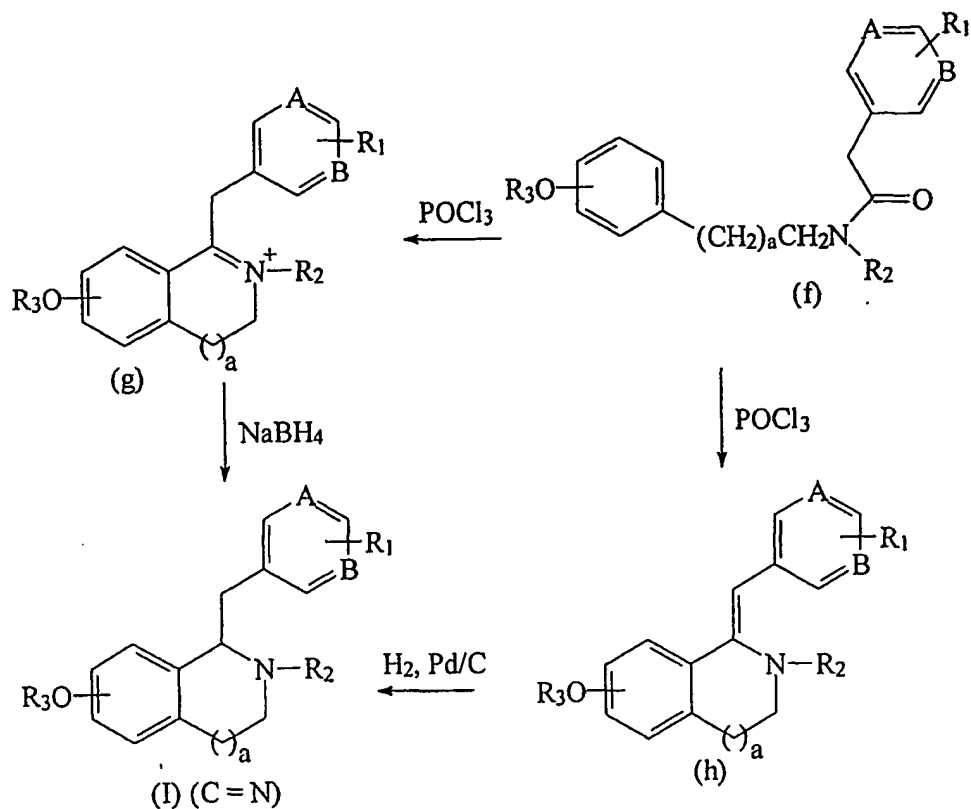
- 5 The compounds of this invention may be made by the procedures and techniques disclosed in the Examples, as well as by known organic synthesis techniques, including the techniques disclosed in published PCT WO 96/21656 (which reference is incorporated herein in its entirety) but utilizing the corresponding benzyl starting materials rather than the phenyl compounds. For example, the compounds of this invention may be
- 10 made by the following general reaction schemes.

Reaction Scheme 1:

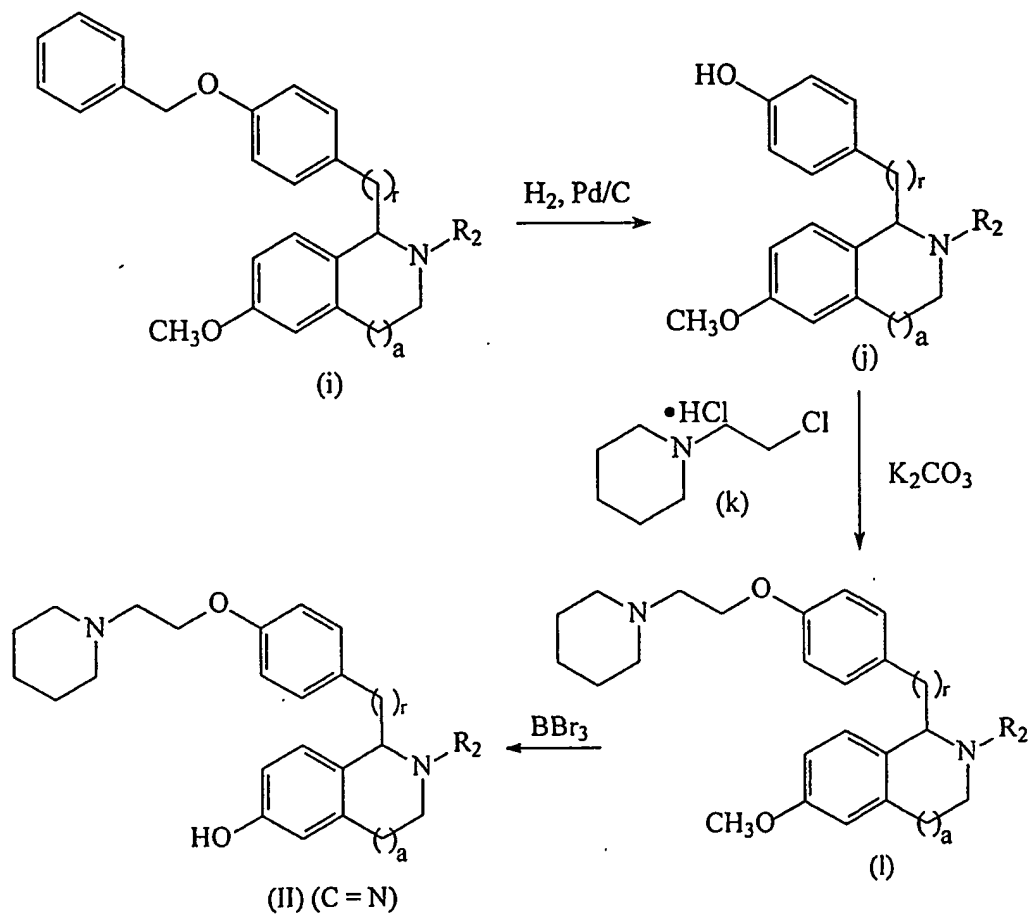




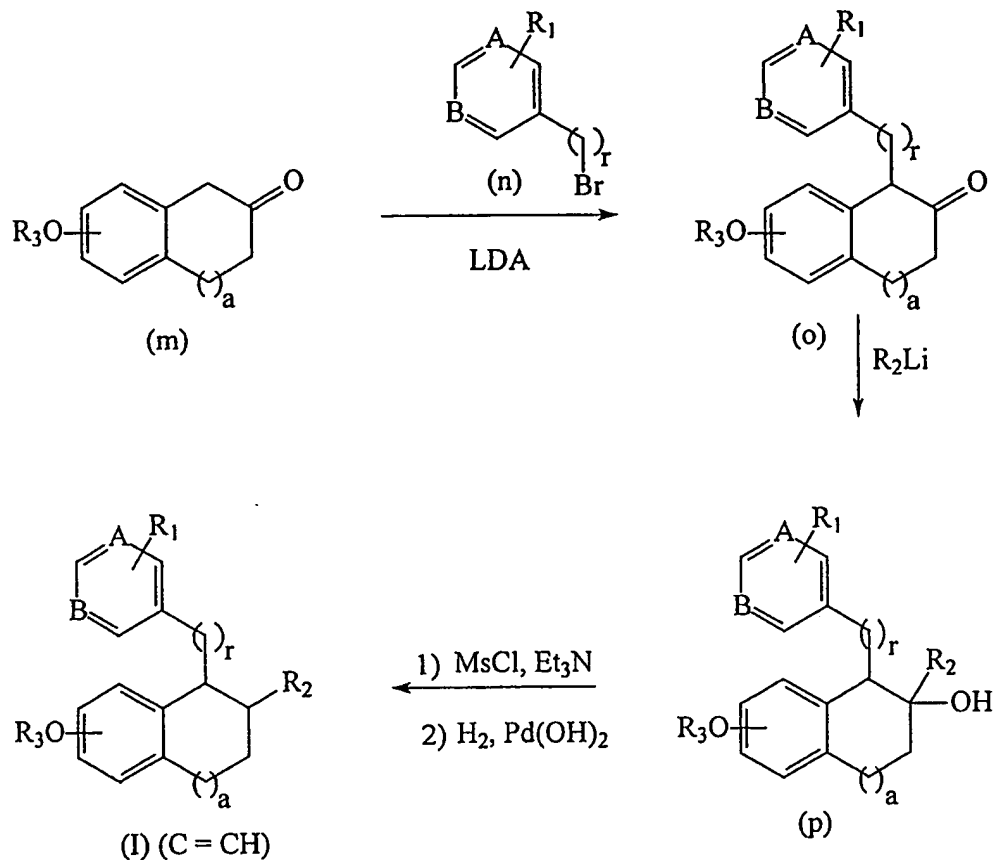
In the above Reaction Scheme 1, aryl acid chloride (a), on treatment with
 5 primary amine (b) affords aryl secondary amide (c), which is reduced with lithium
 aluminum hydride in ethereal solvents to yield secondary amine (d). Subsequent acylation
 of (d) with acid chloride (e) leads to tertiary amide (f), which is cyclized in hot phosphorus
 oxychloride to yield dihydroisoquinolinium salt (g). Reduction of (g) with sodium
 borohydride yields compounds of structure (I) where C is N, which upon demethylation
 10 with boron tribromide in methylene chloride affords compounds of structure (I) where R₃ is
 hydrogen.

Reaction Scheme 2:

In Reaction Scheme 2, tertiary amide (f) as prepared in Reaction Scheme 1 is cyclized upon heating in phosphorous oxychloride. The cyclized product - that is, the imine salt (g) or the enamine (h) - is R_2 dependent. Reduction of (g) with sodium borohydride or reduction of (h) with hydrogen and palladium on carbon affords compounds of structure (I).

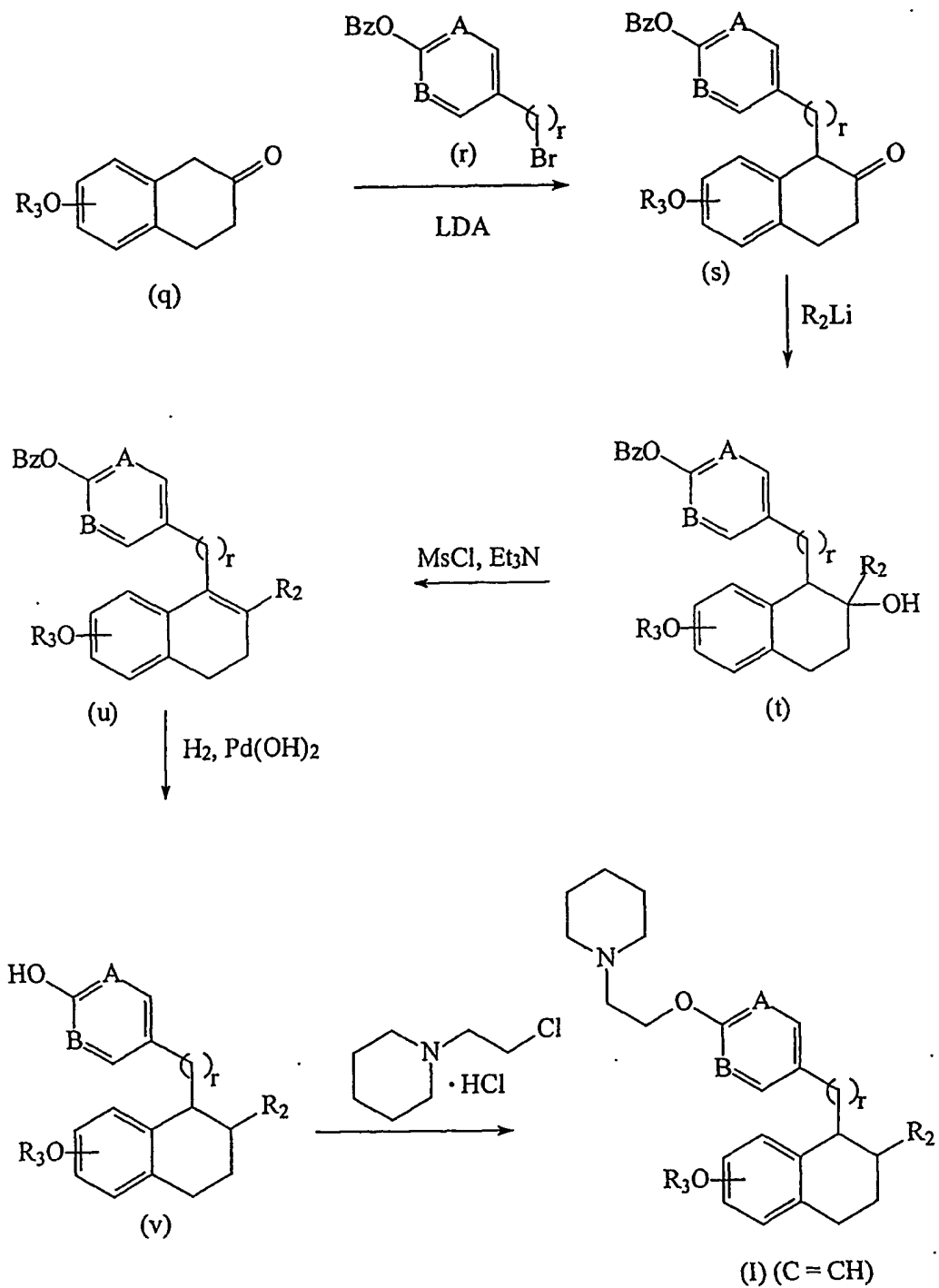
Reaction Scheme 3:

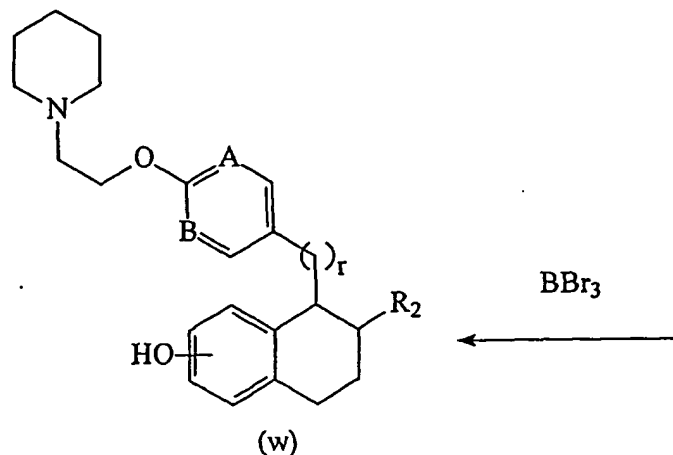
In Reaction Scheme 3, debenzylation of (i) using hydrogen and palladium on 5 carbon provides the hydroxybenzyltetrahydroisoquinoline (j). Alkylation with 2-chloroethyl-piperidinehydrochloride using potassium carbonate yields (l), which is the demethylated using boron tribromide to provide compounds of structure (II).

Reaction Scheme 4:

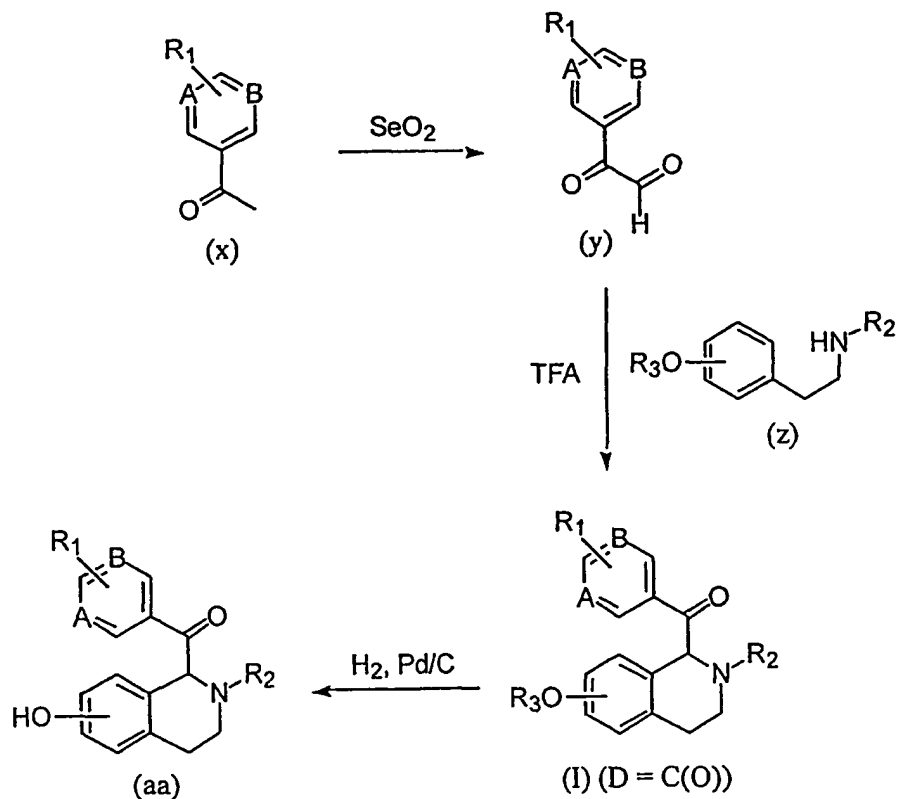
The above Reaction Scheme 4 illustrates the synthesis of compounds of structure (I) wherein C is CH. In this scheme, tetralone (m) is deprotonated with a base, such as LDA, and alkylated with a benzylbromide (n) - or a corresponding heterocyclic compound when A and B are other than CH - to yield the adduct (p). Treatment of (p) with mesylchloride and triethylamine followed by treatment with hydrogen and palladium hydroxide (or palladium on carbon) affords compounds of structure (I) wherein C is CH.

Reaction Scheme 5:

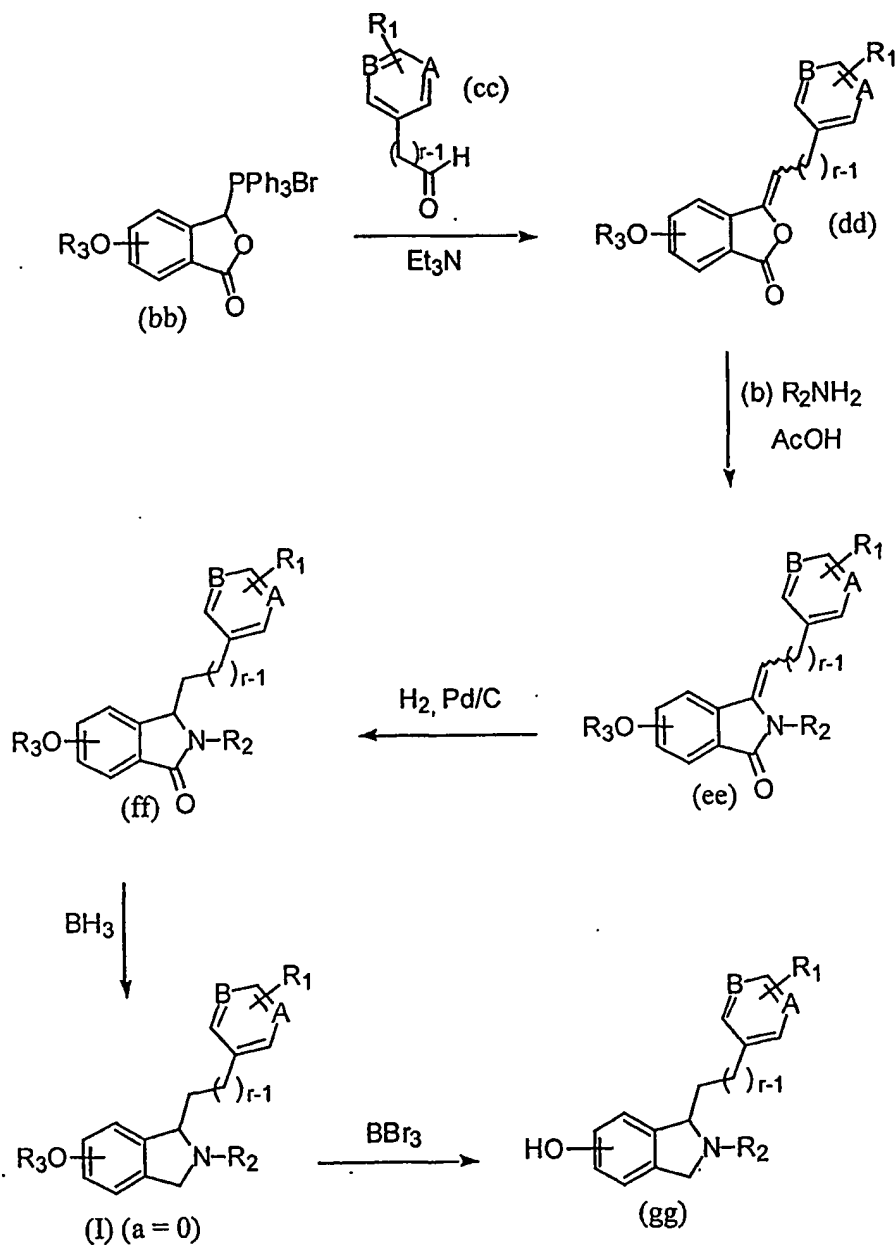




- In Reaction Scheme 5, compounds of structure (I) where C is CH may be made according to the above reaction scheme. Alkyloxy tetralone (q) is deprotonated with a base, such as LDA, and alkylated with a benzylbromide (r) to yield the benzyl adduct (s).
- 5 Treatment of (s) with an organolithium provides the hydroxy intermediate (t), which is then reacted with mesylchloride and triethylamine to afford the dehydrated product (u). Reduction and debenzylation of (u) using hydrogen and palladium hydroxide on carbon affords (v). Subsequent alkylation using 2-chloroethylpiperidine hydrochloride and base yields compounds of structure (I) where C = CH, which can be converted to the
- 10 corresponding hydroxyl (w) by dealkylation using boron tribromide. (w)

Reaction Scheme 6:

In Reaction Scheme 6, compounds of structure (I) where D is carbonyl may be made according to the above reaction scheme. Ketone (x) is oxidized with selenium
 5 dioxide to yield the glyoxal (y). Treatment of (y) with secondary amine (z) and trifluoroacetic acid provides compounds of structure (I) wherein D is carbonyl, which can be converted to the corresponding hydroxyl (aa) by debenzylation using hydrogen and palladium on carbon.

Reaction Scheme 7:

The above Reaction Scheme 7 illustrates the synthesis of compounds of structure (I) wherein a is 0. The dihydroisobenzofuran (bb) is prepared as described by
 5 Sakamoto et al. (*Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 31, 2698-2707, 1983). Treatment of (bb) with aldehyde (cc) provides the adduct (dd), which upon reaction with primary amine (b) yields

the isoindolinone (ee). The double bond of (ee) is reduced using hydrogen and palladium on carbon to yield the corresponding isoindolinone (ff). Subsequent reduction of the carbonyl of (ff) with borane provides compounds of structure (I) where $a = 0$, which can be converted to the corresponding hydroxyl (gg) upon treatment with boron tribromide.

5 One of ordinary skill in this field will recognize that certain compounds of this invention will contain atoms which may be in a particular optical or geometric configuration. Likewise, one will recognize that various pharmaceutically acceptable esters and salts may be prepared from certain compounds of this invention. All of such stereoisomers, esters and salts are included in this invention.

10 The methods for treating estrogen-related conditions of this invention - such as breast cancer, osteoporosis, endometriosis, cardiovascular disease, hypercholesterolemia, prostatic hypertrophy, prostate cancer, obesity, hot flashes, skin effects, mood swings, memory loss, menopausal syndromes, type-II diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, urinary incontinence, GI tract conditions, spermatogenesis, vascular protection after injury,
15 endometriosis, learning and memory, CNS effects, plasma lipid levels, acne, hirsutism, other solid cancers (such as colon, lung, ovarian, testis, melanoma, CNS, and renal), multiple myeloma, lymphoma, and adverse reproductive effects associated with exposure to environmental chemicals - include administration of an effective amount of a compound of structure (I), or a salt or ester thereof, as the active ingredient. Pharmaceutically acceptable
20 salts of the compounds of structure (I) are typically salts of non-toxic type commonly used, such as salts with organic acids (*e.g.*, formic, acetic, trifluoroacetic, citric, maleic, tartaric, methanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic or toluenesulfonic acids), inorganic acids (*e.g.*, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulfuric or phosphoric acids), and amino acids (*e.g.*, aspartic or glutamic acids). These salts may be prepared by the methods known to chemists of
25 ordinary skill.

 The compounds of this invention may be administered to animals (including humans) orally or parenterally in the conventional form of preparations, such as capsules, microcapsules, tablets, granules, powder, troches, pills, suppositories, injections, suspensions and syrups. Suitable formulations may be prepared by methods commonly

employed using conventional, organic or inorganic additives, such as an excipient (*e.g.*, sucrose, starch, mannitol, sorbitol, lactose, glucose, cellulose, talc, calcium phosphate or calcium carbonate), a binder (*e.g.*, cellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxymethylcellulose, polypropylpyrrolidone, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gelatin, gum arabic, polyethyleneglycol, sucrose or starch), a disintegrator (*e.g.*, starch, carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylstarch, low substituted hydroxypropylcellulose, sodium bicarbonate, calcium phosphate or calcium citrate), a lubricant (*e.g.*, magnesium stearate, light anhydrous silicic acid, talc or sodium lauryl sulfate), a flavoring agent (*e.g.*, citric acid, menthol, glycine or orange powder), a preservative (*e.g.*, sodium benzoate, sodium bisulfite, methylparaben or propylparaben), a stabilizer (*e.g.*, citric acid, sodium citrate or acetic acid), a suspending agent (*e.g.*, methylcellulose, polyvinyl pyrrolidone or aluminum stearate), a dispersing agent (*e.g.*, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose), a diluent (*e.g.*, water), and base wax (*e.g.*, cocoa butter, white petrolatum or polyethylene glycol). The amount of the active ingredient in the medical composition may be at a level that will exercise the desired therapeutical effect; for example, about 0.1 mg to 100 mg in unit dosage for both oral and parenteral administration.

The active ingredient may be usually administered one to four times a day with a unit dosage of 0.1 mg to 100 or 200 mg in human patients, but the above dosage may be properly varied depending on the age, body weight and medical condition of the patient and the type of administration. A preferred dose is 0.25 mg to about 60 mg in human patients. One dose per day is preferred.

The compounds of this invention have utility as estrogen agonists and antagonists, as well as pharmaceutical agents or intermediates thereto. Those which are estrogen agonists are useful for oral contraception; relief for the symptoms of menopause; prevention of threatened or habitual abortion; relief of dysmenorrhea; relief of dysfunctional uterine bleeding; relief of endometriosis; an aid in ovarian development; treatment of acne; diminution of excessive growth of body hair in women (hirsutism); the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular disease; prevention and treatment of atherosclerosis; prevention and treatment of osteoporosis; treatment of benign prostatic

hyperplasia and prostatic carcinoma obesity; and suppression of post-partum lactation. These agents also have a beneficial effect on plasma lipid levels and as such are useful in treating and preventing hypercholesterolemia. Those which are estrogen antagonists are useful as antiestrogens in, for example, breast and ovarian tissue and thus are useful in the
5 treatment and prevention of breast and ovarian cancer.

Pharmaceutical chemists will easily recognize that physiologically active compounds which have accessible hydroxy groups are frequently administered in the form of pharmaceutically acceptable esters. The literature concerning such compounds, such as estradiol, provides a great number of instances of such esters. The compounds of this
10 invention are no exception in this respect, and can be effectively administered as an ester, formed on the hydroxy groups, just as one skilled in pharmaceutical chemistry would expect. It is believed that esters are metabolically cleaved in the body, and that the actual drug, which such form is administered, is the hydroxy compound itself. It is possible, as has long been known in pharmaceutical chemistry, to adjust the rate or duration of action of the
15 compound by appropriate choices of ester groups.

The pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds of this invention may be formed of the compound itself, or of any of its esters, and include the pharmaceutically acceptable salts which are often used in pharmaceutical chemistry. For example, salts may be formed with inorganic or organic acids such as hydrochloric acid,
20 hydrobromic acid, hydroiodic acid, sulfonic acids including such agents as naphthalenesulfonic, methanesulfonic and toluenesulfonic acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, tartaric acid, pyrosulfuric acid, metaphosphoric acid, succinic acid, formic acid, phthalic acid, lactic acid and the like, most preferable with hydrochloric acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, maleic acid, trifluoroacetate salt, acetic acid and propionic acid. It is
25 usually preferred to administer a compound of this invention in the form of an acid addition salt, as it is customary in the administration of pharmaceuticals bearing a basic group such as the pyrrolidino ring.

The compounds of this invention, as discussed above, are very often administered in the form of acid addition salts. The salts are conveniently formed, as is

usual in organic chemistry, by reacting the compound of this invention with a suitable acid, such as have been described above. The salts are quickly formed in high yields at moderate temperatures, and often are prepared by merely isolating the compound from a suitable acidic wash in the final step of the synthesis. The salt-forming acid is dissolved in an appropriate organic solvent, or aqueous organic solvent, such as an alkanol, ketone or ester. On the other hand, if the compound of this invention is desired in the free base form, it is isolated from a basic final wash step, according to the usual practice. A typical technique for preparing hydrochlorides is to dissolve the free base in a suitable solvent and dry the solution thoroughly, as over molecular sieves, before bubbling hydrogen chloride gas through it.

The dose of a compound of this invention to be administered to a human is rather widely variable and subject to the judgment of the attending physician. It should be noted that it may be necessary to adjust the dose of a compound when it is administered in the form of a salt, such as a laureate, the salt forming moiety of which has an appreciable molecular weight. The general range of effective administration rates of the compounds is from about 0.05 mg/day to about 100 mg/day. A preferred rate range is from about 0.25 mg/day to 25 mg/day. Of course, it is often practical to administer the daily dose of compound in portions, at various hours of the day. However, in any given case, the amount of compound administered will depend on such factors as the solubility of the active component, the formulation used and the route of administration.

The route of administration of the compounds of this invention is not critical. The compounds are known to be absorbed from the alimentary tract, and so it is usually preferred to administer a compound orally for reasons of convenience. However, the compounds may equally effectively be administered percutaneously, or as suppositories for absorption by the rectum, if desired in a given instance.

The compounds of this invention are usually administered as pharmaceutical compositions which are important and novel embodiments of the invention because of the presence of the compounds. All of the usual types of compositions may be used, including tablets, chewable tablets, capsules, solutions, parenteral solutions, troches, suppositories

and suspensions. Compositions are formulated to contain a daily dose, or a convenient fraction of daily dose, in a dosage unit, which may be a single tablet or capsule or convenient volume of a liquid.

Any of the compounds may be readily formulated as tablets, capsules and
5 the like; it is preferable to prepare solutions from water-soluble salts, such as the hydrochloride salt. In general, all of the compositions are prepared according to methods usual in pharmaceutical chemistry. Capsules are prepared by mixing the compound with a suitable diluent and filling the proper amount of the mixture in capsules. The usual
10 diluents include inert powdered substances such as starch of many different kinds, powdered cellulose, especially crystalline and microcrystalline cellulose, sugars such as fructose, mannitol and sucrose, grain flours and similar edible powders.

Tablets are prepared by direct compression, by wet granulation, or by dry granulation. Their formulations usually incorporate diluents, binders, lubricants and disintegrators as well as the compound. Typical diluents include, for example, various
15 types of starch, lactose, mannitol, kaolin, calcium phosphate or sulfate, inorganic salts such as sodium chloride and powdered sugar. Powdered cellulose derivatives are also useful. Typical tablet binders are substances such as starch, gelatin and sugars such as lactose, fructose, glucose and the like. Natural and synthetic gums are also convenient, including acacia, alginates, methylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone and the like. Polyethylene glycol,
20 ethylcellulose and waxes can also serve as binders.

A lubricant is typically necessary in a tablet formulation to prevent the tablet and punches from sticking in the die. The lubricant is chosen from such slippery solids as talc, magnesium and calcium stearate, stearic acid and hydrogenated vegetable oils. Tablet
disintegrators are substances which swell when wetted to break up the tablet and release
25 the compound. They include starches, clays, celluloses, algin and gums. More particularly, corn and potato starches, methylcellulose, agar, bentonite, wood cellulose, powdered natural sponge, cation-exchange resins, alginic acid, guar gum, citrus pulp and carboxymethyl cellulose, for example, may be used as well as sodium lauryl sulfate. Tablets are often coated with sugar as a flavor and sealant, or with film-forming protecting

agents to modify the dissolution properties of the tablet. The compounds may also be formulated as chewable tablets, by using large amounts of pleasant-tasting substances such as mannitol in the formulation, as is now well - established in the art.

When it is desired to administer a compound as a suppository, the typical
5 bases may be used. Cocoa butter is a traditional suppository base, which may be modified by addition of waxes to raise its melting point slightly. Water-miscible suppository bases comprising, particularly, polyethylene glycols of various molecular weights are in wide use.

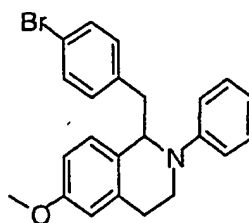
The effect of the compounds may be delayed or prolonged by proper formulation. For example, a slowly soluble pellet of the compound may be prepared and
10 incorporated in a tablet or capsule. The technique may be improved by making pellets of several different dissolution rates and filling capsules with a mixture of the pellets. Tablets or capsules may be coated with a film which resists dissolution for a predictable period of time. Even the parenteral preparations may be made long-acting, by dissolving or suspending the compound in oily or emulsified vehicles which allow it to disperse only
15 slowly in the serum.

The following examples are offered by way of illustration, not limitation.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1

SYNTHESIS OF 1-(4-BROMOBENZYL)-6-METHOXY-2-PHENYL- 1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLINE



5

A. 2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-N-phenylacetamide

To a solution of 3-methoxyphenylacetyl chloride (2.3 g, 12.5 mmol) in ethyl acetate (30 mL) was added a solution of aniline (1.16 g, 12.5 mmol) in ethyl acetate (30 mL). After 3 hours, the reaction was poured into water (50 mL). The organic layer was
10 separated, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound (2.67 g, 89% yield): EI-MS (m/z) 241.

B. {2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)ethyl}phenylamine

To a solution of 2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-N-phenylacetamide (2.0 g, 8.3 mmol) in anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (30 mL) under nitrogen was added lithium aluminum hydride
15 (1.59 g, 42 mmol) in small portions over a 1 hour period. After 16 hours, the reaction was poured over ice and the crude product extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 100 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound (1.3 g, 69% yield): EI-MS (m/z) 227.

C. 2-(4-Bromophenyl)-N-{2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-N-phenylacetamide

To a solution of {2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}phenylamine (1.06 g, 4.65 mmol) in ethyl acetate (80 mL) under nitrogen was added a solution of 4-bromophenylacetyl chloride (1.06 g, 4.65 mmol) in ethyl acetate (20 mL), the
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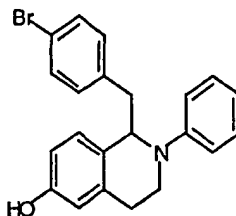
bromophenylacetyl chloride being prepared from the corresponding carboxylic acid (1 g, 4.65 mmol) and oxalyl chloride (0.61 mL, 6.98 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL). After 1 hour, the reaction was poured into water (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound (1.92 g, 98% yield): EI-MS (m/z) 423.

D. 1-(4-Bromobenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of 2-(4-bromophenyl)-N-{2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-N-phenylacetamide (1.0 g, 2.4 mmol) in phosphorous oxychloride (10 mL) under nitrogen was heated to 80°C. After 15 hours, the reaction was cooled to RT and slowly poured over ice. Potassium iodide (0.78 g, 4.7 mmol) was then added to the mixture, and after 30 minutes, the quinolinium salt was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 X 100 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was then dissolved in methanol (25 mL), and sodium borohydride (0.27 g, 7.2 mmol) was slowly added. After 30 minutes, the reaction was concentrated and partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound (0.20 g, 21% yield): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) 6.6-7.4 (m, 12H), 4.82 (t, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.58 (m, 2H), 2.6-3.2 (m 4H); EI-MS (m/z) 407.

EXAMPLE 2

SYNTHESIS OF 1-(4-BROMOBENZYL)-2-PHENYL-
1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

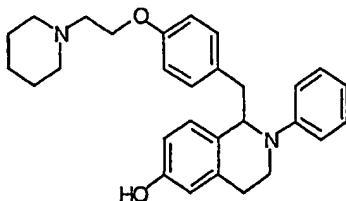


To a solution of 1-(4-bromobenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.10 g, 0.25 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) at 0°C under nitrogen was

added boron tribromide (1.47 mL, 1.47 mmol). The reaction was allowed to reach RT. After 8 hours, the reaction was poured into water (10 mL) and neutralized with saturated sodium bicarbonate. Additional CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL) was added, the organic layer was separated, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was then
5 chromatographed (SiO₂, 2:1, hexanes/ethyl acetate) to provide the title compound (0.010 g, 10% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.33 (d, 2H), 7.24 (dd, 2H), 6.97 (d, 1H), 6.88 (d, 2H), 6.80 (d, 2H), 6.75 (dd, 2H), 6.66 (m, 1H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 4.78 (t, 1H), 3.53 (m 2H), 3.13 (dd, 1H), 2.96 (m, 2H), 2.62 (m, 1H); ES-MS (m/z) 392 [M-H]⁻.

EXAMPLE 3

10 SYNTHESIS OF 2-PHENYL-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-
1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



A. N-{2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-N-phenyl-2-{4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl} acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.C, using 4-
15 benzyloxyphenylacetyl chloride (2.28 g, 8.27 mmol) prepared from the corresponding carboxylic acid (2.0 g, 8.27 mmol) and oxalyl chloride (5.25 mL, 41.4 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) (3.36 g, 90% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 452 [M+H]⁺.

B. 1-{4-(Phenylmethoxy)benzyl}-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.D, using N-{2-
20 (3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-N-phenyl-2-{4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl} acetamide (0.5 g, 1.11 mmol) to afford the title compound (0.19 g, 39% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 436 [M+H]⁺.

C. 1-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

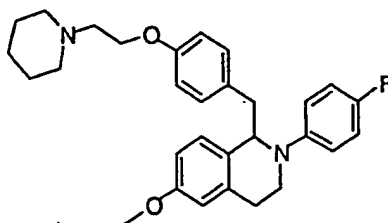
A solution of 1-{4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl}-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.60 g, 1.38 mmol), palladium (5% wt. on activated carbon, 0.06 g), and glacial acetic acid (3 drops) in ethanol (30 mL) was stirred under hydrogen for 15 hours. The reaction was filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound (0.30 g, 63% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 346 [M+H]⁺.

D. 6-Methoxy-2-phenyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of 1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.30 g, 0.87 mmol), 2-chloroethylpiperidine hydrochloride (0.32 g, 1.74 mmol) and potassium carbonate (0.24 g, 1.74 mmol) in dimethyl formamide (15 mL) was heated to 80°C. After 6 hours, the mixture was cooled to RT, poured into water (30 mL), and neutralized using a saturated solution of ammonium chloride. The product was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 X 75 mL), dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was then chromatographed (SiO₂, 10:1 ethyl acetate/ethanol) to provide the title compound (0.20 g, 47% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 457 [M+H]⁺.

E. 2-Phenyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2, using 6-methoxy-2-phenyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline (0.08 g, 0.16 mmol) to afford 6-hydroxy-2-phenyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.030 g, 42% yield): ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) 7.13 (dd, 2H), 7.03 (d, 2H), 6.94 (d, 2H), 6.91 (dd, 4H), 6.64 (m, 2H), 4.78 (t, 1H), 4.29 (m, 2H), 3.3-3.6 (m, 6H), 3.11 (dd, 1H), 3.00 (dd, 1H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.57 (m, 1H), 1.84 (m, 6H), 1.15 (t, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 443 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 4SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-6-METHOXY-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-
1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLINE5 A. N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.A, using 3-methoxyphenylacetyl chloride (3.29 g, 18.0 mmol) and 4-fluoroaniline (1.98 g, 18.0 mmol) to afford the title compound (4.57 g, 98% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 259.

10 B. (4-Fluorophenyl){2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}amine

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.B, using N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)acetamide (4.57 g, 17.6 mmol). Chromatography (SiO₂, 5:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) of the crude mixture afforded the title compound (3.84 g, 52% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 245.

15 C. N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-N-{2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-2-{4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl}acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.C, using (4-fluorophenyl){2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}amine (14.2 g, 58 mmol) and 4-benzyloxyphenylacetyl chloride (15.1 g, 58 mmol) prepared from the corresponding carboxylic acid (14.0 g, 58 mmol) and oxalyl chloride (6.5 mL, 75 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (150 mL) (19.1 g, 70% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 470 [M+H]⁺.

20 D. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-{2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-2-{4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl}acetamide (6.0 g, 12.8 mmol) in phosphorous oxychloride (130 mL) under nitrogen was heated to 80°C. After 20 hours, the reaction was cooled to RT and

very slowly poured over ice with vigorous stirring. Ethyl acetate (500 mL) was then added and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound (4.61 g, 80% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 452 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

5 E. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.C, using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-(phenylmethoxy)phenylmethylene}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (4.0 g, 8.87 mmol). Chromatography (SiO_2 , 2:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) provided the title compound (1.0 g, 31% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 364 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

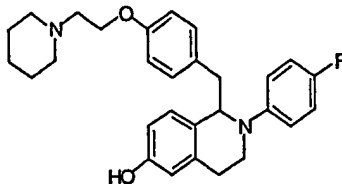
10 F. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D, using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (1.0 g, 2.75 mmol) to provide the title compound (1.28 g, 98% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 475 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

15

EXAMPLE 5

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL) ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

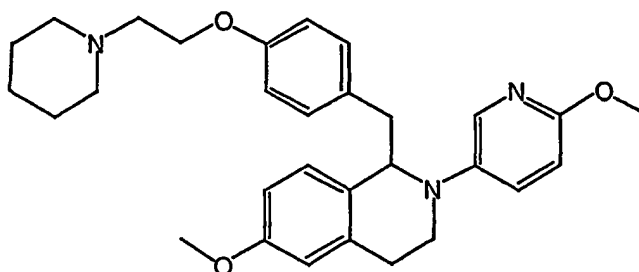


The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.E, using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (1.28 g, 2.7 mmol) to afford the title compound (0.42 g, 34% yield): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) 6.5-7.0 (m, 11H), 4.68 (t, 1H), 4.07 (m, 2H), 3.4-3.5 (m, 3H), 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.5-2.9 (m, 8H), 1.46 (m, 4H), 1.26 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 461 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

20

EXAMPLE 6

SYNTHESIS OF 6-METHOXY-2-{5-(2-METHOXYPYRIDINE)}-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLINE



5 A. 2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-N-{2-methoxy(5-pyridyl)}acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.A, using 3-methoxyphenylacetyl chloride (4.8 g, 26.0 mmol) and 5-amino-2-methoxypyridine (3.23 g, 26.0 mmol) to afford the title compound (7.0 g, 99% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 272.

B. {2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-N-{2-methoxy(5-pyridyl)}amine

10 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.B, using 2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-N-{2-methoxy(5-pyridyl)}acetamide (7.0 g, 25.7 mmol). Chromatography (SiO₂, 5:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) afforded the title compound (3.96 g, 60% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 258.

15 C. N-{2-Methoxy(5-pyridyl)}-N-{2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-2-{4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl}acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.A, using {2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-N-{2-methoxy(5-pyridyl)}amine (3.3 g, 12.8 mmol) to afford the title compound (5.0 g, 81% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 483 [M+H]⁺.

20 D. 1-{4-(Phenylmethoxy)benzyl}-6-methoxy-2-{5-(2-methoxypyridyl)}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.D, using N-{2-methoxy(5-pyridyl)}-N-{2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-2-{4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl}acetamide (3.67 g, 7.61 mmol) to provide the title compound (2.7 g, 76% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 467 [M+H]⁺.

E. 1-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-{5-(2-methoxypyridyl)}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

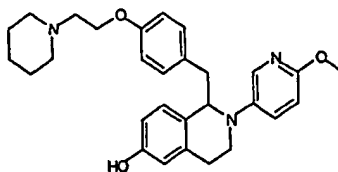
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.C, using 1-(4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl)-6-methoxy-2-{5-(2-methoxypyridyl)}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.87 g, 1.86 mmol) to afford the title compound (0.63 g, 90% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 377 [M+H]⁺.

F. 6-Methoxy-2-{5-(2-methoxypyridine)}-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D, using 1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-{5-(2-methoxypyridyl)}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.60 g, 1.6 mmol) to afford the title compound (0.61 g, 78% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 488 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 7

SYNTHESIS OF 2-{5-(2-METHOXPYRIDINE)}-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

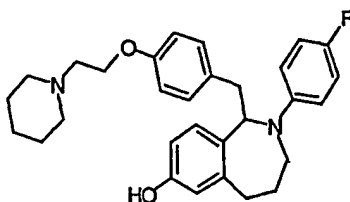


15

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2, using 6-methoxy-2-{5-(2-methoxypyridine)}-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.2 g, 0.41 mmol) to afford the title compound (0.017 g, 9% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 474 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 8

SYNTHESIS OF 2-FLUOROPHENYL-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1H, 3H, 4H, 5H-BENZO(E)AZEPIN-7-YL

5 A. N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propanamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.A, using 3-methoxyphenylpropionylchloride (6.62 g, 33.3 mmol) and 4-fluoroaniline (3.70 g, 33.3 mmol) to afford N-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propanamide (8.85 g, 97% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 273.

10 B. (4-Fluorophenyl)[3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl]amine

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.B, using N-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propanamide (2.0 g, 7.32 mmol) to afford (4-fluorophenyl)[3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl]amine (1.85 g, 97% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 259.

15 C. N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-[3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl]acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.C, using (4-fluorophenyl)[3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl]amine (1.0 g, 4.13 mmol) to afford N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-[3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl]acetamide (1.84 g, 92% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 484 [M+H]⁺.

20 D. 2-Fluorophenyl-7-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1H, 3H, 4H, 5H-benzo(e)azepine

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 4.D, using N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-[3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propyl]acetamide (0.80 g, 1.65 mmol) to afford 1-{[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-7-methoxy(3H,4H,5H-

benzo[e]azepinylidene)]methyl}-4-(phenylmethoxy)benzene (0.50 g, 65% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 466 [M+H]⁺.

E. 2-Fluorophenyl-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1H, 3H, 4H, 5H-benzo(e)azepine

5 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.C, using 1-{{2-(4-fluorophenyl)-7-methoxy(3H,4H,5H-benzo[e]azepinylidene)]methyl}-4-(phenylmethoxy)benzene (0.30 g, 0.64 mmol) to afford the title compound (0.168 g, 69% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 378 [M+H]⁺.

10 F. 2-Fluorophenyl-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-1-{4-[2-piperidyl]ethoxy]benzyl}-1-1-{{2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-7-methoxy(1H,3H,4H,5H-benzo[e]azepinyl)]methyl}-4-(2-piperidylethoxy)benzene

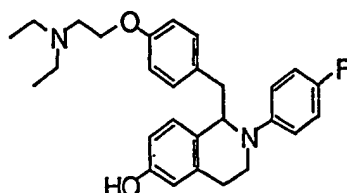
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D, using 4-{{2-(4-fluorophenyl)-7-methoxy-1H,3H,4H,5H-benzo[e]azepinyl)methyl}phenol (0.15 g, 0.397 mmol) to afford 1-{{2-(4-fluorophenyl)-7-methoxy(1H,3H,4H,5H-benzo[e]azepinyl)]methyl}-4-(2-piperidylethoxy)benzene (0.164 g, 87% yield): ES-MS 15 489 (m/z) [M+H]⁺.

G. 1-{{2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-7-hydroxy(1H,3H,4H,5H-benzo[e]azepinyl)]methyl}-4-(2-piperidylethoxy)benzene

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.E, using 1-{{2-(4-fluorophenyl)-7-methoxy(1H,3H,4H,5H-benzo[e]azepinyl)]methyl}-4-(2-piperidylethoxy)benzene (0.8 g, 0.41 mmol) to afford 1-{{2-(4-fluorophenyl)-7-hydroxy(1H,3H,4H,5H-benzo[e]azepinyl)]methyl}-4-(2-piperidylethoxy)benzene (0.033 g, 42% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 475 [M+H]⁺. 20

EXAMPLE 9

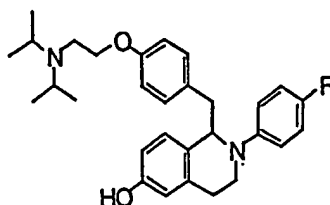
SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-DIETHYLAMINO)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

5 A. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-diethylamino)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D. using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.13 g, 0.36 mmol) and 2-(diethylamino)ethylchloride hydrochloride (0.074 g, 0.429 mmol) to provide
10 the title compound (0.101 g, 61% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 463 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-diethylamino)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2 using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-diethylamino)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-
15 tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.101 g, 0.218 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.021 g, 20% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 489 [M+H]⁺.

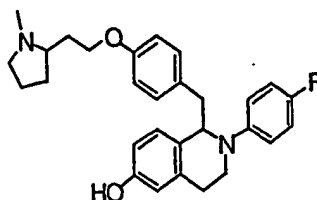
EXAMPLE 10SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-DIISOPROPYLAMINO)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-
1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

- 5 A. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-diisopropylamino)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D. using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.13 g, 0.36 mmol) and 2-(diisopropylamino)ethylchloride hydrochloride (0.086 g, 0.429 mmol) to
10 provide the title compound (0.091 g, 52% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 491 [M+H]⁺.

- B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-diisopropylamino)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2 using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-diisopropylamino)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-
15 tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.091 g, 0.185 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.032 g, 36% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 477 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 11SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-(1-METHYLPYRROLIDIN-2-
YL))ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

- 5 A. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-(1-methylpyrrolidin-2-yl))ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

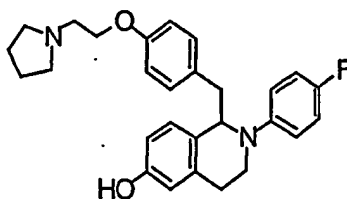
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D. using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.13 g, 0.36 mmol) and 2-(2-chloroethyl)-1-methylpyrrolidine hydrochloride (0.079 g, 0.429 mmol) to
10 provide the title compound (0.076 g, 45% yield); ES-MS (m/z) 475 [M+H]⁺.

- B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-(1-methylpyrrolidin-2-yl))ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2 using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-(1-methylpyrrolidin-2-yl))ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-
15 tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.076 g, 0.160 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.011 g, 15% yield; ES-MS (m/z) 461 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 12

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-PYRROLIDINYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

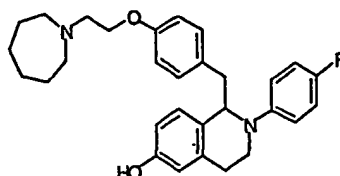


- 5 A. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D. using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.13 g, 0.36 mmol) and 1-(2-chloroethyl)pyrrolidine hydrochloride (0.073 g, 0.429 mmol) to provide
10 the title compound (0.109 g, 66% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 461 [M+H]⁺.

- B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2 using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-pyrrolidinyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-
15 tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.109 g, 0.237 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.036 g, 34% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 447 [M+H]⁺.

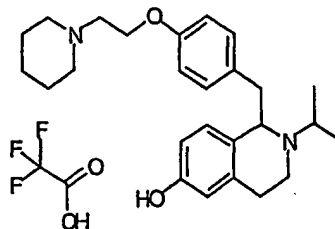
EXAMPLE 13SYNTHESIS OF 1-{4-[(2-AZAPERHYDROEPINYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-
1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

- 5 A. 1-{4-[(2-Azaperhydroepinyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D. using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.13 g, 0.36 mmol) and 2-(hexamethylimino)ethylchloride hydrochloride (0.085 g, 0.429 mmol) to
10 provide the title compound (0.105 g, 60% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 489 [M+H]⁺.

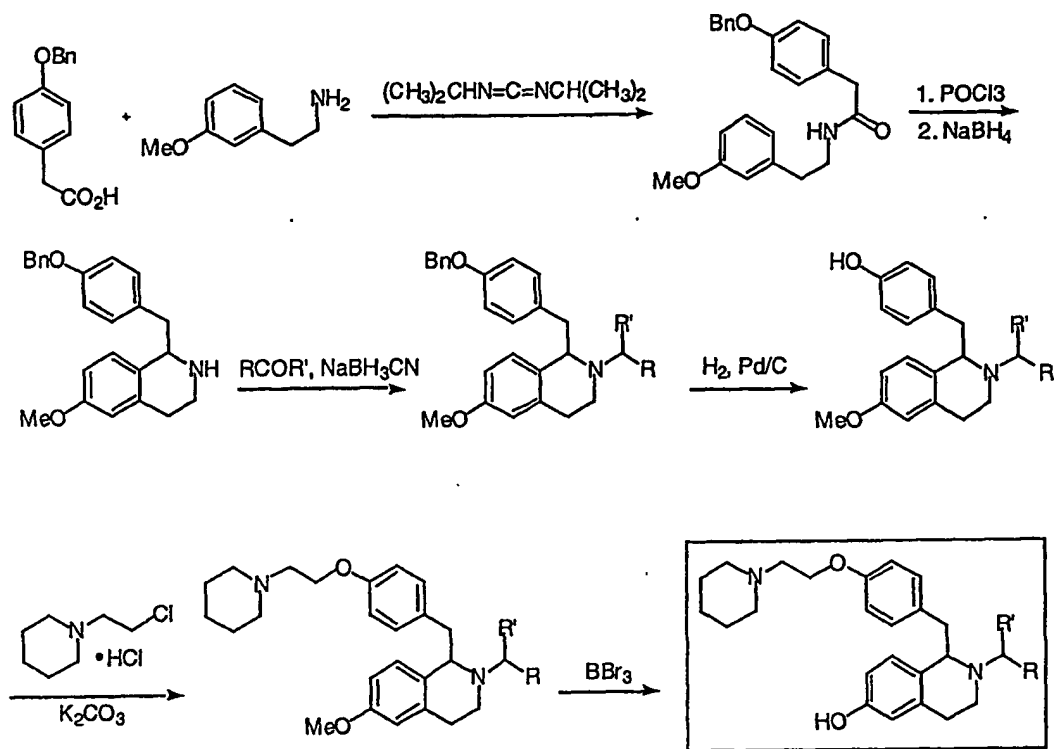
- B. 1-{4-[(2-Azaperhydroepinyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2 using 1-{4-[(2-azaperhydroepinyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-
15 tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.105 g, 0.215 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.020 g, 20% yield: ES-MS (m/z) 475 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 14SYNTHESIS OF 2-(METHYLETHYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-
TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL TRIFLUOROACETATE

Reaction Scheme

Scheme for Examples 14, 15, 16, 19 and 20

5 A. N-[2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-[4-(benzylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide

To a solution of 4-benzyloxyphenylacetic acid (4.85 g 20 mmol) in dimethylformamide (30 mL) under nitrogen was added 1,3-diisopropylcarbodiimide. After 2 hours, to the solution was added 2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethan-1-amine (3.02 g, 20 mmol) and stirred at room temperature for 20 hours. The reaction was quenched with a saturated sodium carbonate solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was then purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 30-70% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (5.74 g, 76% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.38 (m, 5H), 7.14 (t, 1H), 7.07 (d, 2H), 6.91 (d, 2H), 6.74 (dd, 1H), 6.62 (m, 2H), 5.37 (br, 1H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.47 (s, 2H), 3.44 (t, 2H), 2.70 (t, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 376 [M+H]⁺.

B. 6-Methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of N-[2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-2-[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide (5.739 g, 15.3 mmol) and phosphorous oxychloride (15 mL) in acetonitrile (40 mL) under nitrogen was heated at 80 °C for 5 hours. Solvents were
5 evaporated. Ethyl acetate was added and evaporated three times. The residue was dissolved in methanol (50 mL) and sodium borohydride (2.00 g, 52.9 mmol) was carefully added to the solution in small portions. After 2 hours, the reaction was quenched with water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was then purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 0-10%
10 methanol/CH₂Cl₂) to provide the title compound (1.54 g, 28% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.36 (m, 6H), 7.12 (d, 2H), 6.91 (d, 2H), 6.73 (dd, 1H), 6.62 (m, 1H), 5.04 (s, 2H), 4.97 (t, 1H), 4.17 (br, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 2H), 2.83 (m, 3H); ES-MS (m/z) 360 [M+H]⁺.

C. 6-Methoxy-2-(methylethyl)-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline
15

To a mixture of 6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.36 g, 1 mmol), acetone (3 mL), and sodium dihydrogenphosphate (0.4 g) in methanol (5 mL) was added sodium cyanoborohydride (0.5 g, 8 mmol). After 48 hours, the reaction was quenched with water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer
20 was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give the title compound (0.321 g, 80% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 402 [M+H]⁺.

D. 6-Methoxy-2-(methylethyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A suspension of 6-methoxy-2-(methylethyl)-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.3 g, 0.75 mmol), palladium (10% wt) on activated carbon
25 (0.06 g) and acetic acid (5 drops) in ethyl acetate (10 mL) was stirred under hydrogen overnight. The reaction was filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound (0.212 g, 91% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 312 [M+H]⁺.

E. 6-Methoxy-2-(methylethyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

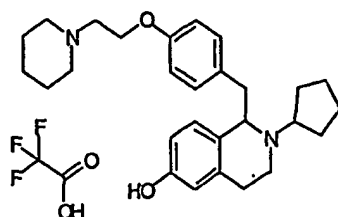
A mixture of 6-methoxy-2-(methylethyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.212 g, 0.68 mmol), 2-chloroethylpiperidine hydrochloride (0.25 g, 1.36 mmol), and potassium carbonate (0.47 g, 3.4 mmol) in dimethylformamide (10 mL) was heated at 80 °C overnight. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was poured into water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was then purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 0-15% methanol/CH₂Cl₂) to provide the title compound (0.201 g, 70% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 423 [M+H]⁺.

F. 2-(Methylethyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol Trifluoroacetate

To a solution of 6-methoxy-2-(methylethyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.2 g, 0.47 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (8 mL) at -15 °C under nitrogen was added a solution of 1.0 M boron tribromide (1.4 mL, 1.4 mmol). After stirring at -15 °C for 2 hours and at 0 °C for 2 hours, the reaction was poured into an ice and saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was then purified by HPLC (C-18 column, 10-100% acetonitrile/water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid) to provide the title compound (0.084 g, 43% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 9.65 (br, 2H), 6.93-7.06 (m, 4H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.33 (m, 2H), 4.62 (t, 1H), 4.34 (m, 3H), 3.96-3.00 (m, 12H), 1.76 (m, 4H), 1.47 (m, 2H), 1.30 (d, 6H); ES-MS (m/z) 409 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 15

SYNTHESIS OF 2-CYCLOPENTYL-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL TRIFLUOROACETATE



5 A. 2-Cyclopentyl-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.C, using 6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.5 g, 1.39 mmol) and cyclopentanone (0.951 g, 11.3 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.495 g, 83%
10 yield): ES-MS (m/z) 428 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-Cyclopentyl-6-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 2-cyclopentyl-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.495 g, 1.15 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.311 g, 79% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 338
15 [M+H]⁺.

C. 2-Cyclopentyl-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.E, using 2-(cyclopentyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.31 g, 0.92
20 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.313 g, 76% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 449 [M+H]⁺.

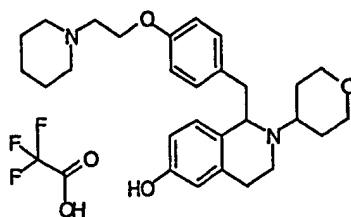
D. 2-Cyclopentyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol Trifluoroacetate

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F, using 2-cyclopentyl-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline
25 (0.31 g, 0.7 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.16 g, 53% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆)

9.87 (br, 1H), 9.56 (br, 1H), 6.87-7.06 (m, 4H), 6.62 (s, 1H), 6.36 (dd, 1H), 6.15 (dd, 1H), 4.48 (t, 1H), 4.29 (t, 2H), 3.94 (m, 1H), 2.8-3.8 (m, 12H), 1.98-2.22 (m, 2H), 1.4-1.8 (m, 12H); ES-MS (m/z) 435 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 16

- 5 SYNTHESIS OF 1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-2-(TETRAHYDROPYRAN-4-YL)-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL TRIFLUOROACETATE



- A. 6-Methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-2-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

10 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.C, using 6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.5 g, 1.39 mmol) and tetrahydro-4H-pyran-4-one (1.084 g, 10.8 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.479 g, 78% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 444 [M+H]⁺.

- 15 B. 1-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-2-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.47 g, 0.1 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.324 g, 85% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 354 [M+H]⁺.

- 20 C. 6-Methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-2-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.E, using 1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.32

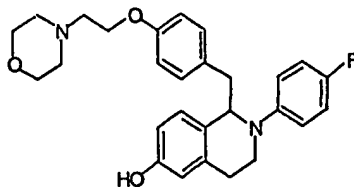
g, 0.92 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.342 g, 80% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 465 [M+H]⁺.

D. 1-{4-[(2-Piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-2-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol Trifluoroacetate

5 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F, using 6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-2-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.34 g, 0.73 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.156 g, 47% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 9.79 (br, 1H), 9.6 (br, 1H), 6.91-7.07 (m, 4H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.05-6.43 (m, 2H), 4.69 (t, 1H), 4.31 (t, 2H), 2.99-4.0 (m 12H), 2.2 (m, 1H), 2.06 (m, 4H),
10 1.5-1.86 (m, 8H), 1.41 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 451 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 17

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-MORPHOLINYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



15 A. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-morpholinyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-hydroxybenzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.220 g, 0.6 mmol) and 4-(2-chloroethyl)morpholine hydrochloride (0.124 g, 0.67 mmol) to
20 provide the title compound (0.23 g, 80% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 477 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-morpholinyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

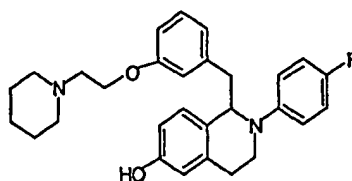
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2, using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-morpholinyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-

isoquinoline (0.23 g, 0.48 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.130 g, 46% yield): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) 6.9(m, 4H), 6.75(m, 3H), 6.6(m, 4H), 4.7(t, 1H), 4.1(m, 2H), 3.74(m, 4H), 3.5(m, 2H), 3.1(m, 1H), 2.9(m, 2H), 2.8(m, 2H), 2.6(m, 1H), 2.6(m, 4H); ES-MS (m/z) 463 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

5

EXAMPLE 18

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{3-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY] BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



- 10 A. N-{2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-{3-hydroxyphenyl}-acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.B using 3-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (0.456 g, 3 mmol) and 4-fluorophenyl{2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}amine (0.73 g, 3 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.7 g, 62% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 380 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

- 15 B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(3-Hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy--1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.D, using N-{2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-{3-hydroxyphenyl}acetamide (0.7 g, 1.8 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.15 g, 23% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 363 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

- 20 C. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{3-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D, using 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(3-Hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy--1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.15 g, 0.4 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.17 g, 89% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 475 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

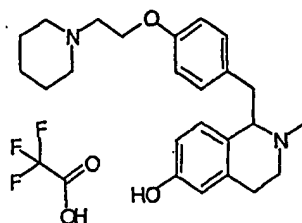
D. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-{3-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2 using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{3-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline
 5 (0.174 g, 0.37 mmol). Purification by column chromatography (SiO₂, ethyl acetate:ethanol, 8:2) provided the title compound (0.027 g, 16% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 461 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 19

SYNTHESIS OF 2-METHYL-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL TRIFLUOROACETATE

10



A. 6-Methoxy-2-methyl-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.B, providing the title compound (0.854 g, 0.015% yield).

15 B. 1-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 6-methoxy-2-methyl-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.84 g, 2.25 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.534 g, 84% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 284 [M+H]⁺.

20 C. 6-Methoxy-2-methyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

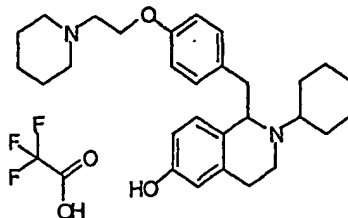
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.E, 1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.534 g, 1.88 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.216 g, 29% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 395 [M+H]⁺.

D. 2-Methyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol Trifluoroacetate

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F, using 6-methoxy-2-methyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.20 g, 0.507 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.103 g, 54% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 381 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 20

SYNTHESIS OF 2-CYCLOHEXYL-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL TRIFLUOROACETATE



10

A. 2-Cyclohexyl-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.C, using 6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.5 g, 1.39 mmol) and cyclohexanone (0.588 g, 6.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.324 g, 53% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 442 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-Cyclohexyl-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 2-cyclohexyl-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.32 g, 0.73 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.124 g, 48% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 6.86 (d, 2H), 6.70 (d, 2H), 6.58 (m, 4H), 4.06 (t, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 2H), 2.75 (m, 2H), 2.54 (m, 2H), 1.69-1.87 (m, 4H), 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.13-1.25 (m, 5H); ES-MS (m/z) 352 [M+H]⁺.

C. 2-Cyclohexyl-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

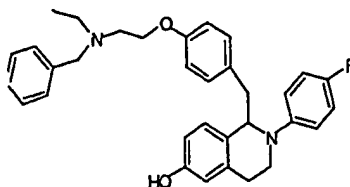
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.E, using 2-cyclohexyl-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.124 g, 0.35 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.95 g, 59% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 463 [M+H]⁺.

D. 2-Cyclohexyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol Trifluoroacetate

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F, using 2-cyclohexyl-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.95 g, 0.2 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.052 g, 57% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 11.65 (br, 1H), 11.2 (br, 1H), 6.79 (d, 2H), 6.73 (d, 1H), 6.67 (d, 2H), 6.54 (dd, 1H), 6.07 (d, 1H), 4.45 (dd, 1H), 4.28 (t, 2H), 3.70 (m, 3H), 3.55 (dd, 1H), 3.44 (t, 2H), 2.71-3.08 (m, 6H), 1.87-2.16 (m, 9H), 1.6 (m, 4H), 1.4 (m, 1H), 1.2 (m, 3H); ES-MS (m/z) 449 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 21

15 SYNTHESIS OF 1-{4-[(2-(N-benzyl-N-ethyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol



A. 1-{4-[(2-(N-benzyl-N-ethyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-Methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

20 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D using N-(2-chloroethyl)-N-ethyl-benzylamine hydrochloride (0.115 g, 0.5 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.18 g, 77% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 525 [M+H]⁺.

B. 1-{4-[(2-(N-benzyl-N-ethyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl}-2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

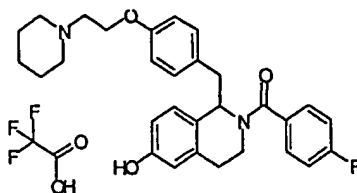
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2 using 1-{4-[(2-(N-benzyl-N-ethyl)amino)ethoxy]benzyl}-6-methoxy-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.11 g, 0.2 mmol). Purification by preparative HPLC (C-18 column, 10-100% acetonitrile/water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid) provided the title compound (0.045 g, 20 % yield): m.p. 47-49°C; ES-MS (m/z) 511 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 22

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROBENZOYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-

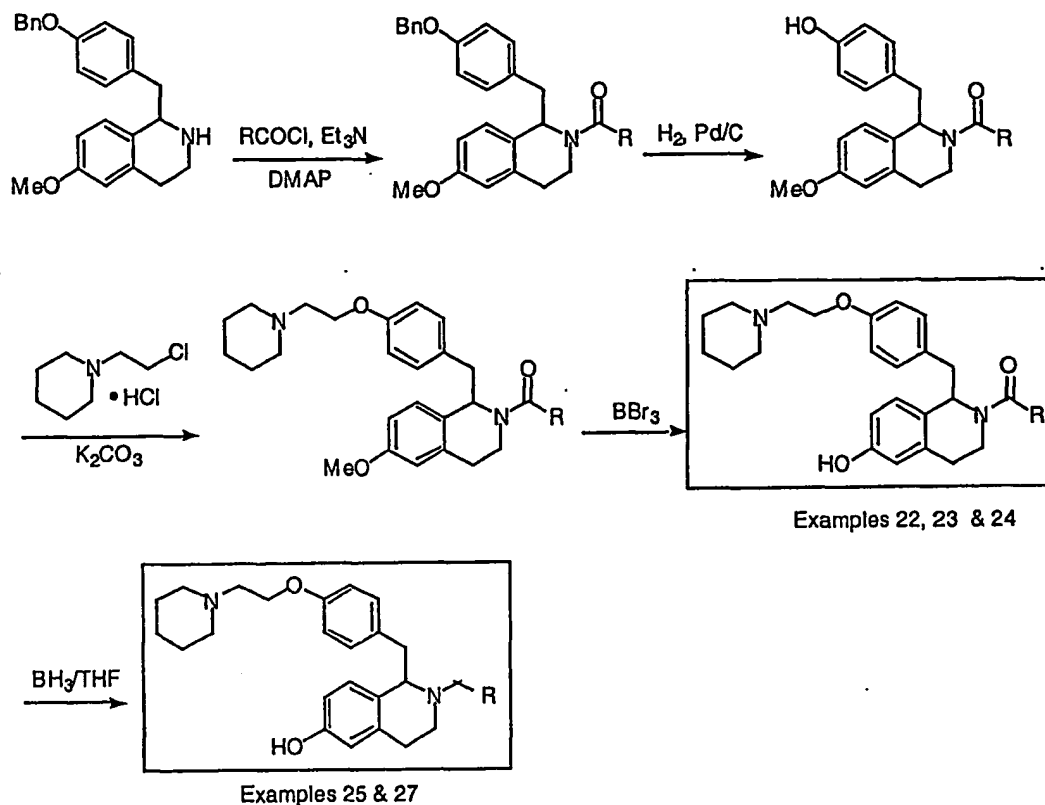
10

TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL TRIFLUOROACETATE



Reaction Scheme

Scheme for Examples 22, 23, 24, 25 and 27



A. 2-(4-Fluorobenzoyl)-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

5 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 24.A, using 6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.72 g, 2.0 mmol) and 4-fluorobenzoyl chloride (0.475 g, 3.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.786 g, 82% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 482 [M+H]⁺.

10 B. 2-(4-Fluorobenzoyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 2-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.74 g, 1.54 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.563 g, 94% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃)

7.26-7.37 (m, 2H), 7.41 (br, 1H), 7.01-7.15 (m, 3H), 6.61-6.92 (m, 7H), 6.00 (dd, 1H), 4.87 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 2.62-3.24 (m, 4H); ES-MS (m/z) 392 [M+H]⁺.

5 C. 2-(4-Fluorobenzoyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

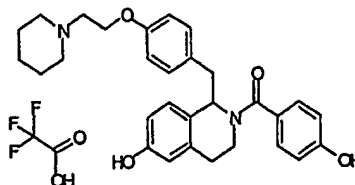
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.E, using 2-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.51 g, 1.3 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.601 g, 92% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 503 [M+H]⁺.

10 D. 2-(4-Fluorobenzoyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol Trifluoroacetate

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F, using 2-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.60 g, 1.19 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.279 g, 48% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 9.55 (br, 2H), 7.21 (m, 2H), 6.92-7.10 (m, 5H), 6.52-6.64 (m, 3H), 5.69 (t, 1H), 4.6 (dd, 1H), 4.29 (t, 2H), 3.3-3.65 (m, 5H), 2.56-3.16 (m, 7H), 1.41-1.80 (m, 6H); ES-MS (m/z) 489 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 23

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-HYDROXYBENZOYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL TRIFLUOROACETATE



20

A. 6-Methoxy-2-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 24.A, using 6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.72 g, 2.0 mmol)

and 4-methoxybenzoyl chloride (0.512 g, 3.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.717 g, 73% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 494 [M+H]⁺.

B. 1-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

5 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 6-methoxy-2-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.717 g, 1.45 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.533 g, 91% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.8 (br, 1H), 7.15-7.08 (m, 3H), 6.57-6.92 (m, 7H), 6.02 (dd, 1H), 4.90 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 2.61-3.20 (m, 4H);
10 ES-MS (m/z) 404 [M+H]⁺.

C. 6-Methoxy-2-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

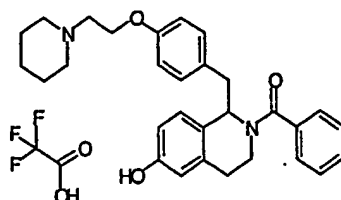
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.E, using 1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.48 g,
15 1.19 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.541 g, 88% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 515 [M+H]⁺.

D. 2-(4-Hydroxybenzoyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol Trifluoroacetate

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F, using 6-methoxy-2-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-
20 tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.541 g, 1.05 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.174 g, 34% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 9.41 (br, 2H), 7.19 (d, 1H), 6.50-7.02 (m, 10H), 5.65 (t, 1H), 4.5 (m, 1H), 4.29 (t, 2H), 3.3-3.9 (m, 7H), 2.6-3.2 (m, 5H), 1.4-1.8 (m, 6H); ES-MS (m/z) 487 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 24

SYNTHESIS OF 2-BENZOYL-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL TRIFLUOROACETATE



5 A. 2-Benzoyl-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

To a solution of 6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.72 g, 2.0 mmol), 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.2 g), and triethylamine (1.5 mL) in CH₂Cl₂ (8 mL) at room temperature under nitrogen was added neat benzoyl chloride (0.42 g, 3.0 mmol) dropwise. The reaction was stirred overnight, quenched with a solution of saturated sodium bicarbonate, and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 30-50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (0.835 g, 90% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 464 [M+H]⁺.

15 B. 2-Benzoyl-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 2-benzoyl-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.8 g, 1.72 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.624 g, 97% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.26-7.37 (m, 2H), 7.01-7.17 (m, 4H), 6.59-6.87 (m, 6H), 6.01 (t, 1H), 4.88 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.67 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 2.64-3.23 (m, 4H); ES-MS (m/z) 374 [M+H]⁺.

20 C. 2-Benzoyl-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

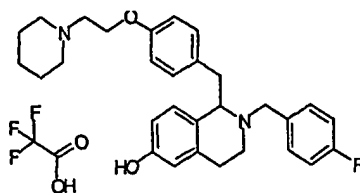
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.E, using 2-benzoyl-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.60 g, 1.6 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.521 g, 67% yield).

D. 2-Benzoyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol Trifluoroacetate

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F, using 2-benzoyl-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline
 5 (0.50 g, 1.03 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.137 g, 28% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 9.5 (br, 2H), 7.3-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.08-7.23 (m, 4H), 6.82-6.95 (m, 3H), 6.51-6.64 (m, 2H), 5.69 (m, 1H), 4.59 (m, 1H), 4.29 (t, 2H), 3.3-3.9 (m, 5H), 2.5-3.17 (m, 7H), 1.6-1.9 (m, 4H), 1.39 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 471 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 25

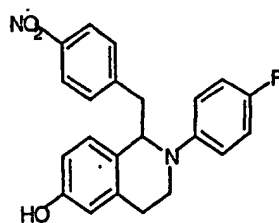
10 SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROBENZYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL TRIFLUOROACETATE



The title compound was prepared as described in Example 27.A, using 2-(4-fluorobenzoyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol (0.10
 15 g, 0.205 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.054 g, 56% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 10.0 (br, 2H), 7.32-7.75 (m, 4H), 6.95 (m, 4H), 6.66 (d, 1H), 6.40 (dd, 1H), 6.13 (dd, 1H), 4.6 (m, 1H), 4.43 (t, 2H), 2.6-3.9 (m, 10H), 2.0-1.4 (m, 10H); ES-MS (m/z) 475 [M+H]⁺.

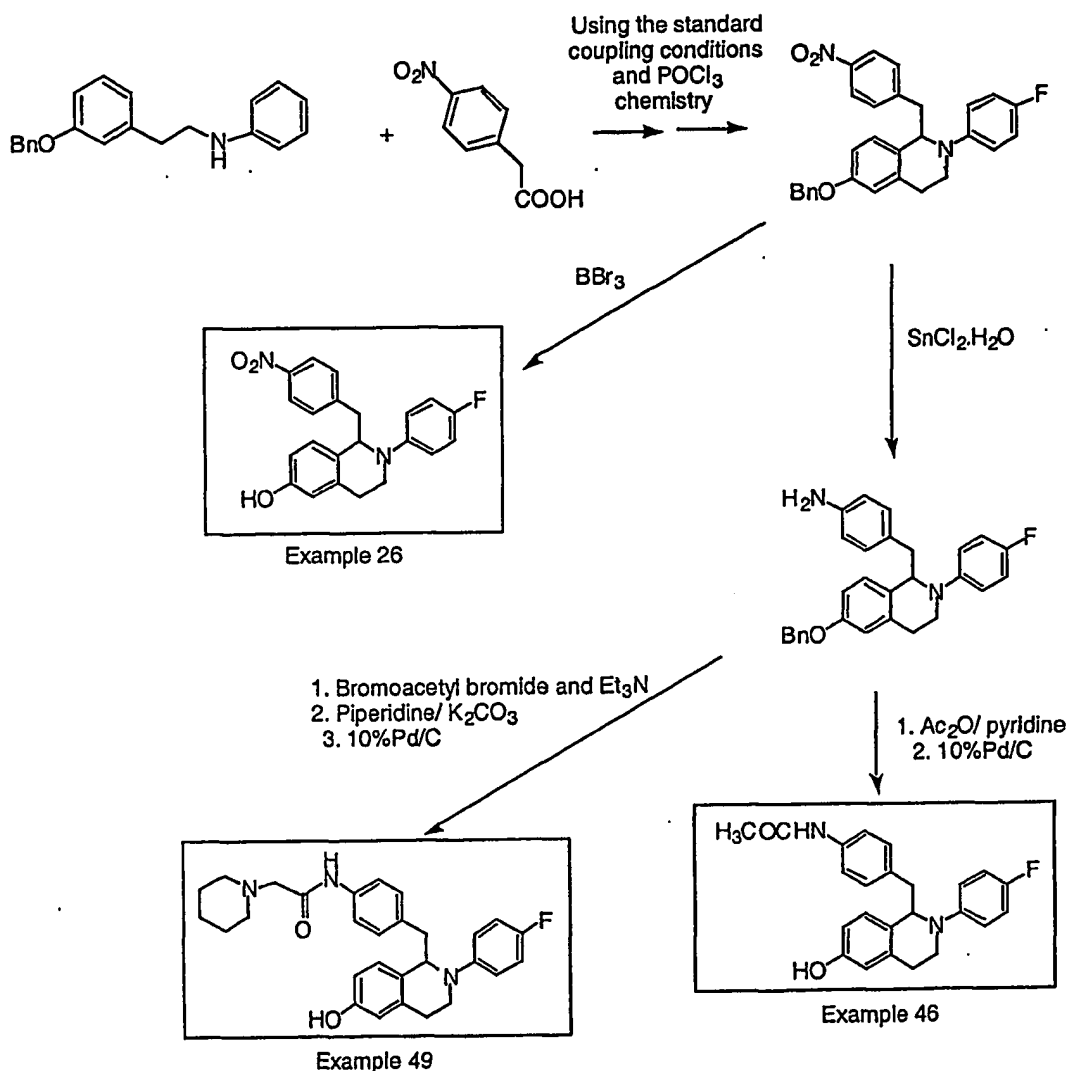
EXAMPLE 26

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-NITROBENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



Reaction Scheme

Scheme for Example 26, 46, 49 (Nitrogen-containing sidechain analogs)



5 A. N-{4-Fluorophenyl}-2-(4-nitrophenyl)-N-{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 12.E using 4-nitrophenylacetic acid (5.1g, 28 mmol) to provide the title compound (8.7g, 90% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 485 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

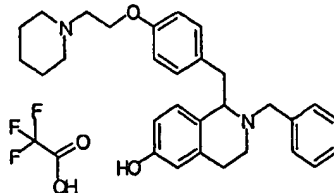
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 12.E using N-{4-fluorophenyl}-2-(4-nitrophenyl)-N-{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy) phenyl]ethyl}acetamide (8.7 g, 18 mmol) to provide the title compound (3.5 g, 41.5% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 469 [M+H]⁺.

C. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-(4-nitrobenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.11 g, 0.23 mmol). Purification by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/ethyl acetate, 2:1) provided the title compound (0.029 g, 33% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 379 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 27

SYNTHESIS OF 2-BENZYL-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL TRIFLUOROACETATE



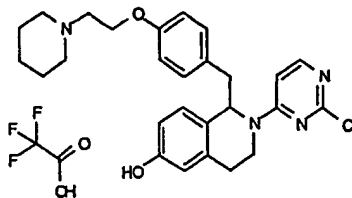
A. 2-Benzyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol Trifluoroacetate

To a solution of 2-Benzyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol (0.1 g, 0.21 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was added a solution of 1.0 M borane-tetrahydrofuran complex in tetrahydrofuran (0.21 mL, 0.21 mmol), and the reaction was heated at 80°C for 3-4 hours. After cooling to room temperature, a 5% hydrochloride solution was added, and the mixture was stirred for another hour. The reaction was then basified with a solution of saturated sodium bicarbonate and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by HPLC (C-18 column, 10-100%

acetonitrile/water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid) to provide the title compound (0.047 g, 48% yield): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) 11.2 (br, 2H), 7.41 (m, 3H), 6.80 (d, 2H), 6.70 (d, 2H), 6.6 (m, 1H), 6.18 (m, 4H), 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.17 (t, 2H), 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.76 (m, 2H), 3.62 (m, 4H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.01 (t, 2H), 2.00 (m, 4H), 1.88 (m, 4H), 1.75 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z)
5 457 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

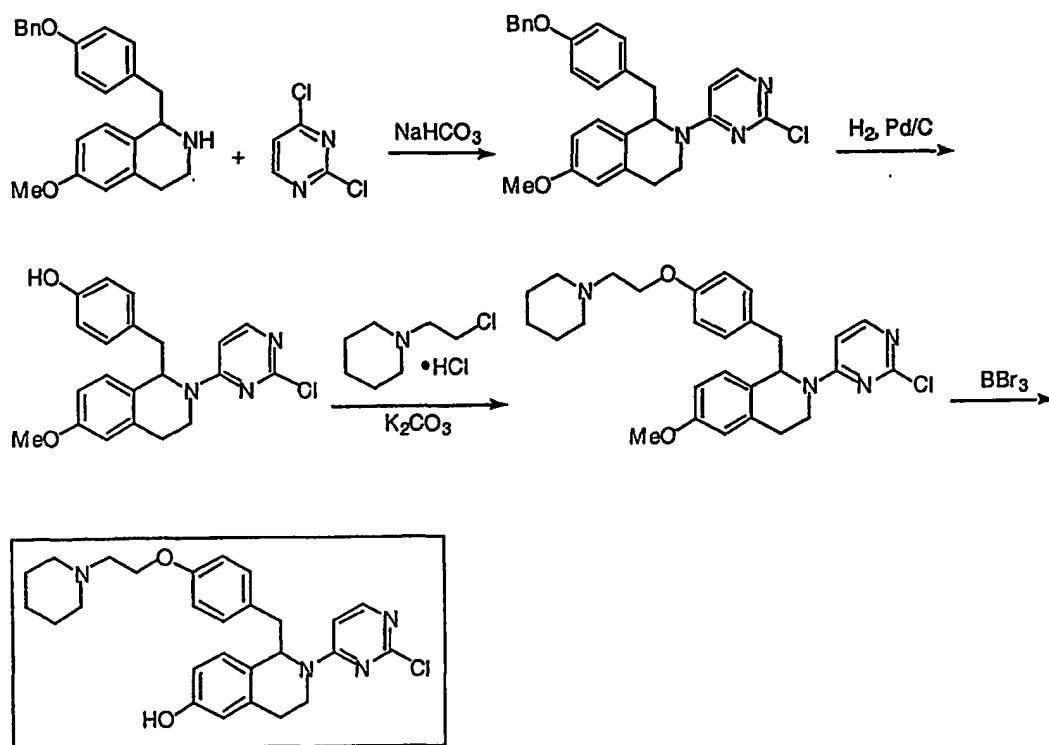
EXAMPLE 28

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(2-CHLOROPYRIMIDIN-4-YL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-
1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL TRIFLUOROACETATE



Reaction Scheme

Scheme for Example 28



5 A. 2-(2-Chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A mixture of 6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.72 g, 2.0 mmol), 2,4-dichloropyrimidine (0.298 g, 2.0 mmol), and sodium bicarbonate (0.2 g, 2.4 mmol) in ethanol (10 mL) was heated at 80 °C for 3
 10 hours. It was quenched with water and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO_2 , 30-6-% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (0.749 g, 79% yield): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) 7.95 (d, 1H), 7.32-7.41 (m, 4H), 6.94 (d, 2H), 6.83 (d,

2H), 6.69 (m, 3H), 6.37 (m, 1H), 5.9 (d, 1H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 4.97 (m, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.25-3.62 (m, 2H), 3.13 (m, 1H), 2.86 (m, 3H); ES-MS (m/z) 472 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-(2-Chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

5 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 2-(2-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.70 g, 1.48 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.089 g, 16% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.91 (d, 1H), 6.91 (m, 3H), 6.71 (m, 4H), 6.37 (m, 1H), 5.85 (d, 1H), 4.75 (dd, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.3-3.65 (m, 2H), 2.6-3.25 (m, 4H); ES-MS (m/z) 382
10 [M+H]⁺.

C. 2-(2-Chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

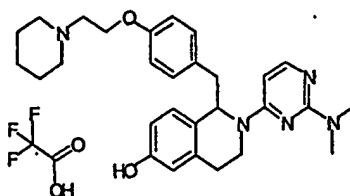
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.E, using 2-(2-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline
15 (0.089 g, 0.23 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.11 g, 97% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 493 [M+H]⁺.

D. 2-(2-Chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol Trifluoroacetate

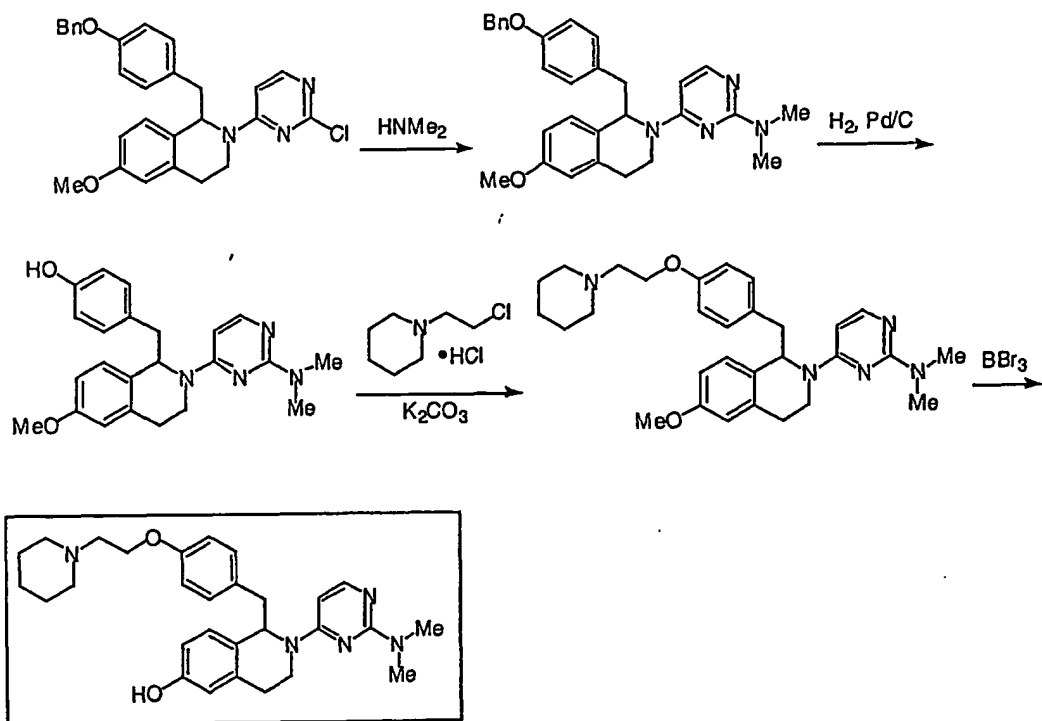
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F, using 2-(2-
20 chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.11 g, 0.22 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.84 g, 76% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 11.9 (br, 2H), 8.58 (d, 1H), 8.1 (m, 1H), 7.8 (m, 1H), 7.06 (d, 1H), 6.96 (m, 1H), 6.87 (m, 1H), 6.64-6.7 (m, 2H), 5.98 (m, 1H), 5.00 (m, 1H), 4.31 (t, 2H), 3.41-3.73 (4H), 2.81-3.14 (m, 4H), 2.04 (m, 4H), 1.92 (m, 4H), 1.87 (m, 2H); ES-MS
25 (m/z) 479 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 29

SYNTHESIS OF 2-[(2-DIMETHYLAMINO)PYRIMIDIN-4-YL]-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL TRIFLUOROACETATE

5 Reaction Scheme

Scheme for Example 29



A. 2-[(2-Dimethylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of 2-(2-chloropyrimidin-4-yl)-6-methoxy-1-(4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (from Example 28) in 40% dimethylamine/water (15 mL) in a sealed tube was heated at 110 °C for 4 hours. The reaction was quenched with water and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to provide the title compound (0.683 g, 96% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.91 (d, 1H), 7.32-7.43 (m, 4H), 6.87 (d, 2H), 6.80 (d, 2H), 6.62-6.73 (m, 4H), 5.77 (d, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.52 (m, 2H), 3.19 (s, 6H), 3.12 (m, 1H), 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.83 (m, 1H), 2.70 (m, 1H); ES-MS (m/z) 481 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-[(2-Dimethylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 2-[(2-dimethylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.68 g, 1.4 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.351 g, 64% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.82 (s, 1H), 6.82 (m, 3H), 6.66 (m, 5H), 5.71 (d, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.51 (m, 2H), 3.17 (s, 6H), 2.66-3.21 (m, 5H); ES-MS (m/z) 391 [M+H]⁺.

C. 2-[(2-Dimethylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.E, using 2-[(2-dimethylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.3 g, 0.77 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.298 g, 77% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.91 (d, 1H), 7.86 (d, 2H), 6.70-6.74 (m, 3H), 6.61-6.65 (m, 2H), 5.77 (d, 1H), 4.06 (t, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.51 (m, 2H), 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.18 (s, 6H), 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.76 (t, 2H), 2.61-2.86 (m, 3H), 2.51 (m, 4H), 1.62 (m, 4H), 1.45 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 502 [M+H]⁺.

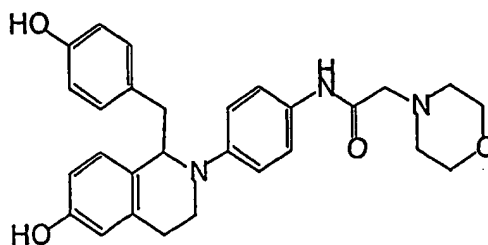
D. 2-[(2-Dimethylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol Trifluoroacetate

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F, using 2-[(2-dimethylamino)pyrimidin-4-yl]-6-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-

tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.295 g, 0.59 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.121 g, 42% yield): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) 11.7 (br, 2H), 7.83 (d, 1H), 7.45 (d, 1H), 6.89-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.65-6.80 (m, 4H), 5.35 (d, 1H), 4.31 (t, 2H), 3.63-3.69 (m, 3H), 3.43-3.58 (m, 4H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 3.02 (t, 2H), 2.82 (m, 4H), 1.91 (m, 4H), 1.87 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 488 [M+H] $^+$.

EXAMPLE 30

SYNTHESIS OF 1-[(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)METHYL]-2-[4-(MORPHOLIN-4-YLACETAMIDO)PHENYL]-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



10 A. 6-Methoxy-2-(4-nitrophenyl)-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of 6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (2.10 g, 5.84 mmol) and 1-fluoro-4-nitrobenzene (1.65 g, 11.7 mmol) in 40 mL of DMSO was treated with powdered K_2CO_3 (1.62 g, 11.7 mmol) and the reaction mixture was warmed at 120°C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and 300 mL of water was added. The aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and the combined organic layer was washed with water, dried over MgSO_4 , then concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography to provide the title compound (2.50 g, 89%). ES-MS, (m/z) 481 [M+H] $^+$.

20 B. 2-(4-Aminophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A suspension of 6-methoxy-2-(4-nitrophenyl)-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.70 g, 1.46 mmol) and $\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1.35 g, 6.0 mmol) in 20 mL of THF/HOAc (1:1) and 3 mL of water was

heated at 60 °C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (50 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL) and the combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ then concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography to provide the title compound (0.63 g, 95% yield). ES-MS, (m/z) 451 [M+H]⁺.

C. 6-Methoxy-2-[4-(morpholin-4-ylacetamide)phenyl]-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of 2-(4-aminophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.225 g, 0.50 mmol) and TEA (0.061 g, 0.6 mmol) in 3 mL of CH₂Cl₂ at 0°C was treated with bromoacetyl bromide (0.121 g, 0.60 mmol) in 1 mL of CH₂Cl₂. After 30 minutes, excess morpholine was added (0.20 mL) and the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred overnight. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (0.5 mL) and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 2 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography to provide the title compound (0.263 g, 91% yield). ES-MS, (m/z) 578 [M+H]⁺.

D. 1-[4-(hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-6-Methoxy-2-[4-(morpholin-4-ylacetamide)phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

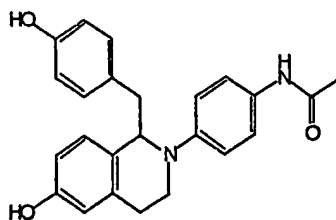
A solution of 6-methoxy-2-[4-(morpholin-4-ylacetamide)phenyl]-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)phenylmethyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.24 g, 0.42 mmol) in 2 mL of EtOH/THF (1:1) was degassed and placed under a H₂ atmosphere. Palladium (10% wt. on activated carbon, 0.050 g) in 0.5 mL of EtOH was introduced and the reaction mixture was stirred overnight. The mixture was filtered through celite and the filter cake was rinsed with CH₂Cl₂. The solution was concentrated and the crude product purified by column chromatography to provide the title compound (0.18 g, 89% yield). ES-MS, (m/z) 488 [M+H]⁺.

E. 1-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-2-[4-(morpholin-4-ylacetamido)phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

A solution of 1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-2-[4-(morpholin-4-ylacetamide)phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.060 g, 0.123 mmol) in 1 mL of CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C was treated with BBr₃ (1M in CH₂Cl₂, 0.5 mL, 0.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at 0 °C then it was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (2 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 x 2 mL) and the combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ then concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to provide the title compound (0.035 g, 60% yield). ES-MS, (m/z) 474 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 31

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-ACETAMIDOPHENYL)-1-(4-HYDROXYBENZYL)-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



A. 2-(4-Acetamidophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of 2-(4-aminophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.205 g, 0.46 mmol) and TEA (0.060 g, 0.6 mmol) in 1 mL of CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C was treated with acetyl chloride (0.043 g, 0.55 mmol). The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 3 hours. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (0.5 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 2 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ then concentrated. The crude product was purified by

column chromatography to provide the title compound (0.195 g, 87% yield). ES-MS, (m/z) 493 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-(4-Acetamidophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

5 A solution of 2-(4-acetamidophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.190 g, 0.386 mmol) in 2 mL of EtOH/THF (1:1) was debenzylated with 10% Pd/C under an H₂ atmosphere as described in Example 30.F to provide the title compound (0.148 g, 95% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 403 [M+H]⁺.

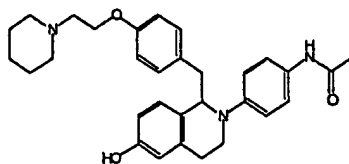
10 C. 2-(4-Acetamidophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

A solution of 2-(4-acetamidophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.025 g, 0.062 mmol) in 1 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was demethylated with BBr₃ as described in Example 30.G to provide the title compound (0.018 g, 75% yield). ES-MS, (m/z) 389 [M+H]⁺.

15

EXAMPLE 32

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-ACETAMIDOPHENYL)-1-{{4-(2-PIPERIDYLETHOXY)PHENYL}METHYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



20 A. 2-(4-Acetamidophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{{4-(2-piperidyl)ethoxy}benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

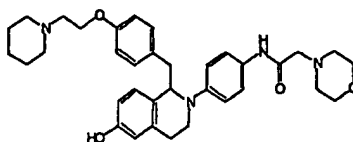
A solution of 2-(4-acetamidophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol (0.120 g, 0.298 mmol) in 2 mL of DMF was O-alkylated with 1-(2-chloroethyl)piperidine monohydrochloride and K₂CO₃ as described in Example 3.D to provide the title compound (0.102 g, 67% yield): ES-MS, (m/z) 514 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-(4-Acetamidophenyl)-1-{{4-(2-piperidyl)ethoxy}benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

A solution of N-[4-(6-methoxy-1-{{4-(2-piperidyl)ethoxy}benzyl}-2-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)phenyl]acetamide (0.102 g, 0.199 mmol) was demethylated with BBr₃ in CH₂Cl₂ as described in Example 30.G to provide the title compound (0.062 g, 62%). ES-MS, (m/z) 500 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 33

SYNTHESIS OF 2-[4-(MORPHOLIN-4-YLACETAMIDO)PHENYL]-1-{{4-(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY}BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



10

A. 6-Methoxy-2-[4-(morpholin-4-ylacetamido)phenyl]-1-{{4-(2-piperidyl)ethoxy}benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A suspension of N-(4-{1-[(4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-6-methoxy-2-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinolyl)}-phenyl)-2-morpholin-4-ylacetamide (0.120 g, 0.246 mmol), K₂CO₃ (0.086 g, 0.62 mmol), and 1-(2-chloroethyl)piperidine monohydrochloride (0.052 g, 0.28 mmol) in 1 mL of DMF was warmed at 90 °C for 8 hours. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was suspended in 10 mL of CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (5:1). The resulting suspension was filtered through celite and the filtrate was concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography to provide the title compound (0.121 g, 82% yield). ES-MS, (m/z) 599 [M+H]⁺.

20

B. 2-[4-(Morpholin-4-ylacetamido)phenyl]-1-{{4-(2-piperidyl)ethoxy}benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

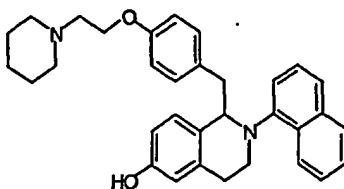
A solution of 6-methoxy-2-[4-(morpholin-4-ylacetamido)phenyl]-1-{{4-(2-piperidyl)ethoxy}benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.080 g, 0.134 mmol) in 1 mL of

CH_2Cl_2 was demethylated with BBr_3 as described in Example 30.G to provide the title compound after flash chromatography (0.038 g, 48% yield): ES-MS, (m/z) 585 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

EXAMPLE 34

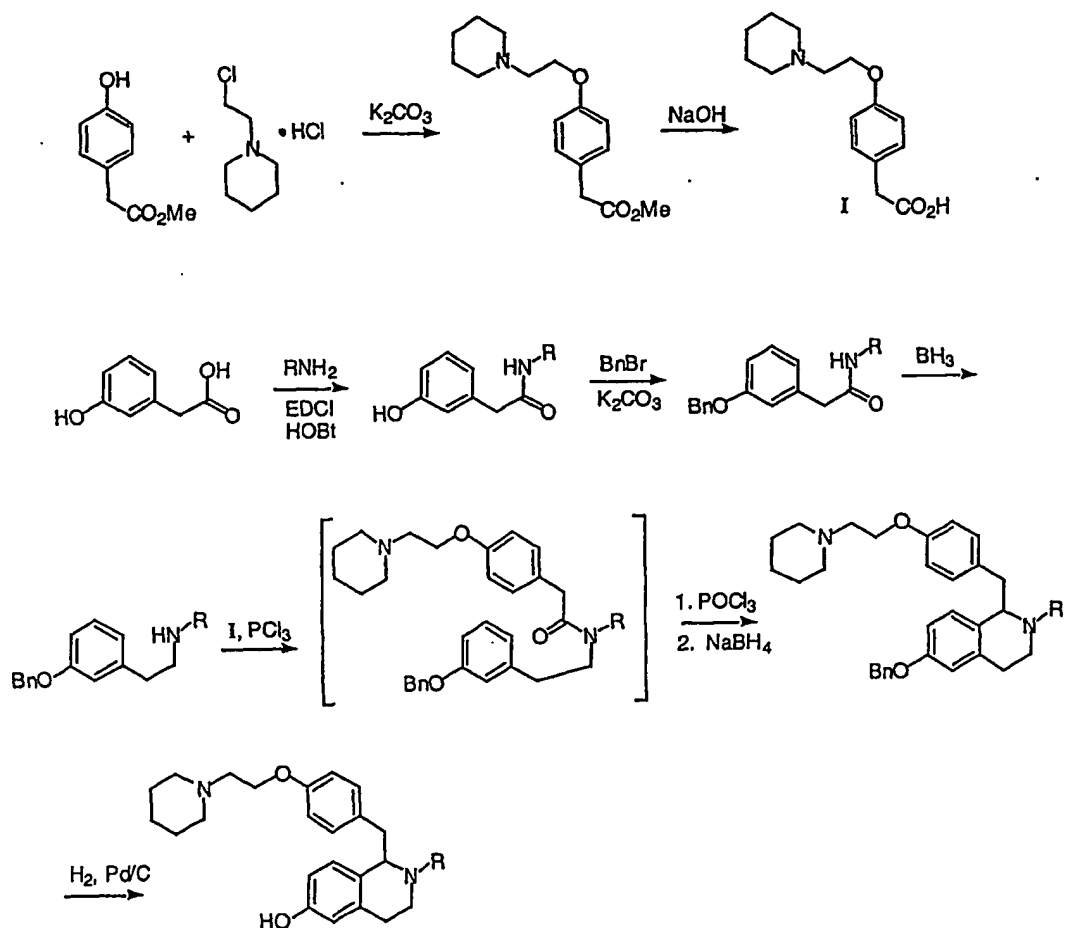
SYNTHESIS OF 2-(NAPHTHYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

5



Reaction Scheme

Scheme for Examples 34, 36, 38, 39 and 43

5 A. 2-[[4-(2-Piperidyl)ethoxy]phenyl]acetic Acid

A mixture of methyl 4-hydroxyphenylacetate (4.985 g, 30 mmol), 2-chloroethylpiperidine hydrochloride (6.624 g, 36 mmol), and potassium carbonate (10.35 g, 75 mmol) in dimethylformamide (30 mL) was heated at 80°C overnight. After cooling to room temperature, the mixture was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated. The

10 organic layer was washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered, and concentrated. The

residue was dissolved in methanol (30 mL) and 5 N sodium hydroxide (15 mL) then heated at 90 °C for 1.5 hour. Methanol was evaporated and the basic solution was acidified with 6 N hydrochloride solution. Water was evaporated, and the residue was extracted with methanol and concentrated. The residue was then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated to provide the title compound (6.002 g, 76% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 12.04 (br, 1H), 7.19 (d, 2H), 6.82 (d, 2H), 4.49 (m, 1H), 3.38-3.67 (m 5H), 2.83 (m, 4H), 2.22 (m, 2H), (1.87 (m, 3H), 1.42 (m, 1H); ES-MS (m/z) 264 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)-N-naphthylacetamide

To a solution of 3-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (3.04 g, 20 mmol) in dimethylformamide (30 mL) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (3.24 g, 24 mmol) at 0 °C under nitrogen was added 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (4.60 g, 24 mmol). After 30 minutes, 1-aminonaphthylene (2.86 g, 20 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with 5% hydrochloride and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with a 10% sodium carbonate solution, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to provide the title compound (5.239 g, 94% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 9.66 (br, 1H), 9.04 (s, 1H), 7.96 (dd, 1H), 7.85 (dd, 1H), 7.74 (dd, 1H), 7.68 (d, 1H), 7.18-7.49 (m, 3H), 7.16 (t, 1H), 6.92 (m 2H), 6.73 (d, 1H), 3.76 (s, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 278 [M+H]⁺.

C. N-Naphthyl-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide

A mixture of 2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-N-naphthylacetamide (5.00 g, 18.03 mmol), benzyl bromide (3.76 g, 22.0 mmol), and potassium carbonate (4.14 g, 30.0 mmol) in acetone (50 mL) was heated to reflux overnight. The reaction was quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to provide the title compound (3.176g, 48% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 10.13 (br, 1H), 8.06 (m, 1H), 7.94 (m, 1H), 7.77 (d, 1H), 7.67 (d, 1H), 7.26-7.56 (m, 9H), 6.92-7.11 (m, 3H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 3.79 (s, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 368 [M+H]⁺.

D. Naphthyl{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine

To a solution of N-naphthyl-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide (3.00 g, 8.16 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (25 mL) under nitrogen was added a solution of 1.0 M

borane-tetrahydrofuran complex in tetrahydrofuran (12.3 mL, 12.3 mmol) and heated to reflux for 5 hours. The reaction was quenched with a 5% hydrochloride solution. After stirring 30 minutes, the reaction was basified with a 10% sodium carbonate solution and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to provide the title compound (2.724 g, 94% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.78 (d, 1H), 7.67 (d, 1H), 7.18-7.46 (m, 10H), 6.89 (m, 3H), 6.66 (d, 1H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 4.40 (br, 1H), 3.55 (t, 2H), 3.05 (t, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 354 [M+H]⁺.

E. 2-Naphthyl-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

To a solution of naphthyl{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine (0.42 g, 1.19 mmol) and 2-{[4-(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]phenyl}acetic acid (0.316 g, 1.20 mmol) in chlorobenzene (6 mL) under nitrogen was added a solution of 2.0 M phosphorus trichloride in CH₂Cl₂ (0.6 mL, 1.2 mmol). The reaction was heated at 140 °C for 12 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was evaporated. Methanol and ethyl acetate were added and concentrated several times to provide a residue (0.508 g).

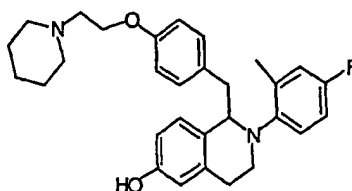
The residue was dissolved in acetonitrile (8 mL) and phosphorus oxychloride (2 mL), and then heated at 80°C for 16 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the solvents were evaporated. Ethyl acetate was added and evaporated several times. The residue was dissolved in methanol (10 mL) and sodium borohydride (0.6 g, 15.8 mmol) was added in small portions. After stirring at room temperature overnight, the reaction was quenched with a solution of saturated sodium bicarbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 0-10% methanol/CH₂Cl₂) to provide the title compound (0.217 g, 31% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.06 (d, 1H), 7.79 (d, 1H), 7.33-7.51 (m, 8H), 7.20 (m, 1H), 6.68-6.96 (m, 8H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 4.66 (t, 1H), 4.11 (m, 1H), 4.01 (t, 2H), 3.76 (m, 1H), 3.45 (dd, 1H), 3.18 (m, 1H), 2.90 (dd, 1H), 2.69-2.78 (m and t, 3H), 2.48 (m, 4H), 1.59 (m, 4H), 1.43 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 483 [M+H]⁺.

F. 2-Naphthyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 2-naphthyl-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.21 g, 0.36 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.127 g, 72% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.04 (d, 1H), 7.78 (d, 1H), 7.37-7.47 (m, 4H), 7.22 (m, 1H), 6.92 (m, 3H), 6.54-6.91 (m, 5H), 4.61 (t, 1H), 4.02 (t, 2H), 3.60-3.79 (m, 3H), 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 2.93 (m, 1H), 2.74 (t, 2H), 2.52 (m, 4H), 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.44 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 493 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 35

10 SYNTHESIS OF 2-[(4-FLUORO-2-METHYL)PHENYL]-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



A. 2-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)-N-[(4-fluoro-2-methyl)phenyl]acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.B using 2-methyl-4-fluoro aniline (2.5 g, 20 mmol) to provide the title compound (4.2 g, 81% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 260 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-[3-(Phenylmethoxy)phenyl]-N-[(4-fluoro-2-methyl)phenyl]acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.C using 2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-N-[(4-fluoro-2-methyl)phenyl]acetamide (4 g, 15.4 mmol) to provide the title compound (4.4 g, 82% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 350 [M+H]⁺.

C. {2-[3-(Phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}[4-fluoro-2-methylphenyl]amine

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.D using 2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]-N-[(4-fluoro-2-methyl)phenyl]acetamide (4.3 g, 12.3 mmol) to provide the title compound (3.47 g, 84% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 336 [M+H]⁺.

5 D. N-[(4-Fluoro-2-methyl)phenyl]-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-[2-{3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl}ethyl]acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.B from {2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}[4-fluoro-2-methylphenyl]amine (1 g, 3 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.7 g, 50% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 470 [M+H]⁺.

10 E. 2-[(4-Fluoro-2-methyl)phenyl]-6-phenylmethoxy-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.D using N-[(4-fluoro-2-methyl)phenyl]-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-[2-{3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl}ethyl]acetamide (0.7 g, 1.5 mmol). Purification by column chromatography (SiO₂, ethylacetate/hexanes, 5:1) provided the title compound (0.124 g, 18% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 454 [M+H]⁺.

F. 2-[(4-Fluoro-2-methyl)phenyl]-6-phenylmethoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

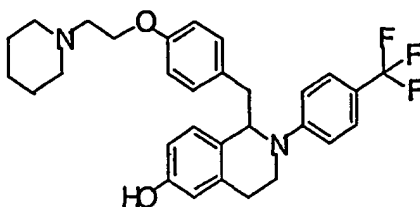
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D from 2-[(4-fluoro-2-methyl)phenyl]-6-phenylmethoxy-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.124 g, 0.27 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.12 g, 80% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 565 [M+H]⁺.

G. 2-[(4-Fluoro-2-methyl)phenyl]-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

25 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D using 2-[(4-fluoro-2-methyl)phenyl]-6-phenylmethoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.12 g, 0.2 mol) to provide the title compound (0.1 g, 77% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 475 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 36

SYNTHESIS OF 1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-2-[(4-TRIFLUOROMETHYL)PHENYL]-
1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



5 A. 2-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)-N-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.B, using 4-(trifluoromethyl)aniline (1.61 g, 10.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (2.67 g, 90% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 296 [M+H]⁺.

10 B. 2-[3-(Phenylmethoxy)phenyl]-N-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.C, using 2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-N-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]acetamide (2.10 g, 7.11 mmol) to provide the title compound (2.104 g, 77% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.52 (s, 5H), 7.31-7.44 (m, 5H), 7.23 (br, 1H), 6.95 (m, 3H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 3.73 (s, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 386 [M+H]⁺.

15 C. {2-[3-(Phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amine

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.D, using 2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]-N-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]acetamide (2.0 g, 5.19 mmol) to provide the title compound (1.745 g, 91% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.33-7.45 (m, 6H), 7.23-7.28 (m, 1H), 6.81-6.88 (m, 3H), 6.59 (d, 2H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 4.00 (t, 1H), 4.42 (m, 2H), 2.89 (t, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 372 [M+H]⁺.

20 D. 6-(Phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-2-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.E, using {2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]amine (0.55 g, 1.48 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.317 g, 36% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.40-7.45 (m, 6H),

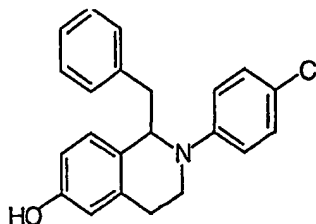
6.71-6.88 (m, 9H), 6.63 (dd, 1H), 5.04 (s, 2H), 4.83 (t, 1H), 4.83 (m, 3H), 3.60 (m, 1H), 3.49 (m, 1H), 3.13 (dd, 1H), 2.91 (m, 1H), 2.74 (m and t, 3H), 2.51 (m, 4H), 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.45 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 601 [M+H]⁺.

5 E. 1-{4-[(2-Piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-2-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-2-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.30 g, 0.5 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.231 g, 91% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.45 (d, 2H), 6.81 (m, 4H), 6.51-6.73 (m, 6H), 4.79 (dd, 1H), 4.08
10 (t, 2H), 3.56 (m, 1H), 3.43 (m, 1H), 3.09 (dd, 1H), 2.77-2.94 (m, 4H), 2.66 (m, 1H), 2.61 (m, 4H), 1.64 (m, 4H), 1.46 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 511 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 37

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-1-BENZYL-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



15

A. 3-{2-[(4-Chlorophenyl)amino]ethyl}phenol

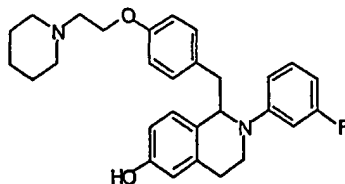
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.D, using N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide (2.0 g, 7.64 mmol) to provide the title compound (1.569 g, 83% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.19 (dd, 1H), 7.10-7.14 (m, 2H), 6.78
20 (m, 1H), 6.69-6.73 (m, 2H), 6.50-6.55 (m, 2H), 3.66 (br, 1H), 3.36 (t, 2H), 2.86 (t, 2H), 2.05 (s, 1H); ES-MS (m/z) 248 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-benzyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

To a solution of 3-{2-[(4-chlorophenyl)amino]ethyl}phenol (0.20 g, 0.8 mmol) and phenylacetaldehyde (0.194 g, 1.6 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (6 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (0.148 g, 1.6 mmol). After stirring at room temperature overnight, the reaction was quenched with saturated sodium bicarbonate and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 15-30% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (0.203 g, 72% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.19-7.24 (m, 4H), 7.16 (m, 1H), 7.14 (m, 1H), 6.70 (m, 2H), 6.71 (m, 2H), 6.61 (m, 2H), 6.54 (dd, 1H), 4.77 (t, 1H), 3.58 (ddd, 1H), 3.47 (ddd, 1H), 3.17 (dd, 1H), 2.86-2.99 (m, 2H), 2.67 (m, 1H); ES-MS (m/z) 350 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 38

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(3-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



15 A. N-(3-Fluorophenyl)-2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.B, using 3-fluoroaniline (1.11 g, 10.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (2.339 g, 95% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.42 (dt, 1H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.21 (dd, 1H), 7.12 (br, 1H), 7.02 (dd, 1H), 6.89 (d, 1H), 6.77-6.83 (m, 3H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 3.69 (s, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 246 [M+H]⁺.

20 B. N-(3-Fluorophenyl)-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.C, N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide (2.20 g, 8.97 mmol) to provide the title compound (2.639 g, 88% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 336 [M+H]⁺.

C. (3-Fluorophenyl){2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.D, using N-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide (2.50 g, 7.45 mmol) to provide the title compound (1.441 g, 60% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 322 [M+H]⁺.

5 D. 2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.E, using (3-fluorophenyl){2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine (0.642 g, 2.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.297 g, 27% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 551 [M+H]⁺.

10 E. 2-(3-Fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

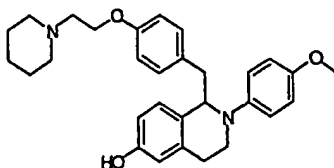
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 2-(3-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.29 g, 0.53 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.187 g, 77% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.18 (dd, 1H), 6.83 (m, 2H), 6.72 (d, 2H), 6.37-6.66 (m, 7H), 4.72 (dd, 1H), 4.10 (t, 2H), 3.39-3.70 (m, 3H), 3.11 (dd, 1H), 2.80-2.92 (m, 4H), 2.60-2.70 (m, 4H), 1.66 (m, 4H), 1.48 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 461 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 39

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-METHOXYPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-

20

TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

A. 2-(3-Hydroxyphenyl)-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.B, using p-anisidine (1.23 g, 10.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (2.307 g, 90% yield): ¹H NMR

(CDCl₃) 7.32 (d, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 6.98 (br, 1H), 6.94 (d, 1H), 6.81 (m, 5H). 5.14 (s, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 258 [M+H]⁺.

B. N-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.C, using 2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)acetamide (2.20 g, 8.55 mmol) to provide the title compound (2.485 g, 84% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 348 [M+H]⁺.

C. (4-Methoxyphenyl){2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.D, using N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide (2.1 g, 6.04 mmol) to provide the title compound (1.237 g, 61% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 334 [M+H]⁺.

D. 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

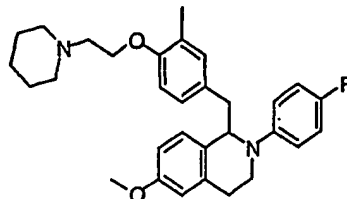
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.E, using (4-methoxyphenyl){2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine (0.666 g, 2.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.311 g, 28% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 563 [M+H]⁺.

E. 2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.31 g, 0.55 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.238 g, 92% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 6.81-6.89 (m, 6H), 6.69 (m, 2H), 6.61 (m, 2H), 6.51 (m, 2H), 4.64 (t, 1H), 4.15 (t, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.39-3.56 (m, 4H), 3.01-3.13 (t and m, 3H), 2.81 (m, 4H), 2.62 (m, 1H), 1.74 (m, 4H), 1.52 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 473 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 40

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-6-METHOXY-1-{3-METHYL-4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLINE

5 A. 4-Hydroxy-3-methyl-phenylacetic acid

To a solution of 3-methyl-4-methoxyphenylacetic acid (2.3 g, 12.8 mmol) in anhydrous CH_2Cl_2 , cooled to 0°C , was added 15 ml of a solution of BBr_3 (1.0 M in CH_2Cl_2) via syringe. After addition was complete, the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and then quenched with 5 ml water. The CH_2Cl_2 was removed and the residue
 10 was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated to yield the title compound (1.58 g, 75% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 167 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

B. N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methyl-phenyl)-N-{2-[3-methoxyphenyl]ethyl}acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.B using 4-hydroxy-3-methyl-phenylacetic acid (1.5 g, 9 mmol) to provide the title compound (2 g,
 15 84% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 394 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

C. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methyl-benzyl)-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

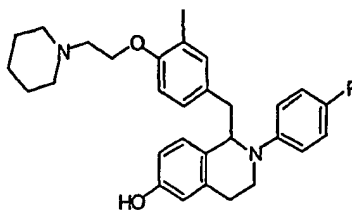
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.E using N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-hydroxy-3-methyl-phenyl)-N-{2-[3-methoxyphenyl]ethyl}acetamide (2
 20 g, 6 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.4 g, 18% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 378 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

D. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{3-methyl-4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methyl-benzyl)-6-methoxy-1, 2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline
 5 (0.4 g, 1 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.515 g, 99% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 489 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 41

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{3-METHYL-4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

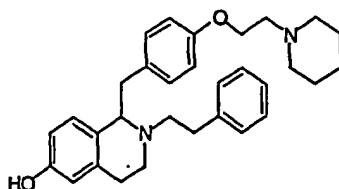


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The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2 using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{3-methyl-4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.5 g, 1 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.14 g, 30% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 475 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 42

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(2-PHENYLETHYL)-1-{4-[2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

5 A. 2-[3-(Phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethylamine

A solution of 3-benzyloxyphenylacetonitrile (11.50 g, 51.50 mmol) in 100 mL of THF at 0°C was treated with LiAlH₄ (3.90 g, 103 mmol) in several portions over 20 minutes. The reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 30 minutes then it was heated at reflux for 6 h. The suspension was cooled to room temperature and
 10 quenched by the slow addition of Na₂SO₄•10H₂O (25 g). The resulting mixture was diluted with 200 mL of CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was separated and the remaining salt was rinsed with additional CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, concentrated, and purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/ethyl acetate, 2:1) to provide the title compound (5.85 g, 51% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 228 [M+ H]⁺.

15 B. 6-Methoxy-2-(2-phenylethyl)-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.C, using 2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethylamine (6.4 g, 1.11 mmol) to yield the title compound (0.39 g, 76% yield).

20 C. 6-Methoxy-2-(2-phenylethyl)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of 6-methoxy-2-(2-phenylethyl)-1-[4-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.3 g, 0.67 mol) in a 1:1 mixture of THF and ethanol was placed under a nitrogen atmosphere. To the flask was added the palladium (10% wt. on activated carbon, 0.100 g). The flask was evacuated, and the mixture placed under a

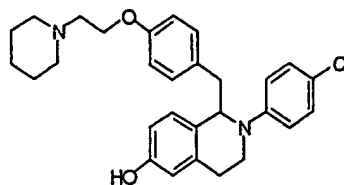
hydrogen atmosphere. After stirring for five hours the reaction was filtered through celite then concentrated to yield the title compound (0.05 g, 20% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 374 [M+H]⁺.

5 D. 2-(2-Phenylethyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

6-Methoxy-2-(2-phenylethyl)-1-{[4-(2-piperidylethoxy)phenyl]methyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline was prepared as described in Example 14.E, using 6-methoxy-2-(2-phenylethyl)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.05g, 0.13 mmol). The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F, using 6-methoxy-2-(2-phenylethyl)-1-{[4-(2-piperidylethoxy)phenyl]methyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.068 g, 0.14 mmol) to yield the title compound (0.015 g, 22.8% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 6.4-7.3 (m, 12H), 4-4.2 (m, 1H), 2.7-2.9 (m, 10H), 2.4-2.7 (m, 6H), 1.5-1.7 (m, 1H), 1.4-1.5 (m, 2H), 1.2 (m, 2H).

EXAMPLE 43

15 SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-CHLOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



A. N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.B, using 4-chloroaniline (1.28 g, 10.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (2.361 g, 90% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 262 [M+H]⁺.

B. N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.C, using N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide (2.36 g, 9.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (2.517 g, 80% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.30-7.44 (m, 7H), 7.24 (m, 3H), 7.04 (br, 1H), 6.93 (m, 3H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 3.70 (s, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 352 [M+H]⁺.

C. (4-Chlorophenyl){2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.D, using N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide (1.8 g, 5.1 mmol) to provide the title compound (1.251 g, 73% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 338 [M+H]⁺.

10 D. 2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

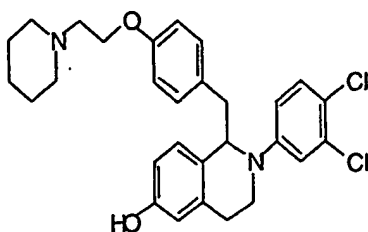
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.E, using (4-chlorophenyl){2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine (0.60 g, 1.78 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.283 g, 28% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.32-7.44 (m, 5H), 7.15 (d, 2H), 6.87 (d, 2H), 6.69-6.77 (m, 7H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 4.73 (t, 1H), 4.07 (t, 2H), 3.56 (m, 1H), 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.10 (dd, 1H), 2.91 (m, 2H), 2.76 (t, 2H), 2.74 (m, 1H), 2.51 (m, 4H), 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.46 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 567 [M+H]⁺.

E. 2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

20 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.27 g, 0.47 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.98 g, 41% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.18 (dd, 1H), 6.83 (m, 2H), 6.72 (d, 2H), 6.37-6.66 (m, 7H), 4.70 (t, 1H), 4.32 (t, 2H), 3.72 (m, 3H), 3.42-3.60 (m, 2H), 2.80-2.92 (m, 3H), 2.77-2.87 (m, 3H), 2.65 (m, 1H), 1.87-2.05 (m, 6H); ES-MS (m/z) 477 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 44

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(3,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

5 A. N-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide

To a solution of 3-hydroxyphenyl acetic acid (5.0 g, 0.03 mol) in DMF (50ml) was added 1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate (4.86 g, 0.03 mol) and 1-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (6.9 g, 0.036mol). To the flask was added 3,4-dichloroaniline (4.86 g, 0.03 mol). The reaction was allowed to stir
 10 overnight. Solvent was removed and the reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate. The reaction mixture was washed with 1N HCl, 10% sodium carbonate solution, and brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound (5.5 g, 62% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 296 [M+H]⁺.

B. N-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide

15 To a solution of N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide (5.5 g, 0.019 mol) in DMF (25 ml) was added potassium carbonate powder (3.93 g, 0.028 mol). To the flask was added benzyl bromide (2.37 ml, 0.021 mol). The reaction was allowed to stir overnight. Solvent was removed and the reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The
 20 crude product was triturated with ether and hexanes to provide the title compound (4.65 g, 64% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 386 [M+H]⁺.

C. (3,4-Dichlorophenyl){2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine

To a solution of N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide (4.5 g, 0.012 mol) in THF (20 ml) on ice was added the

borane-tetrahydrofuran complex (15 ml, 0.023 mol). The reaction was allowed to reflux at 80°C for six hours. The reduction reaction was placed on ice, acidified using 4 N HCl, then stirred for twenty minutes. The reaction was then basified with an aqueous solution of potassium hydroxide. The reaction was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound (4.3 g, 99% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 372 [M+H]⁺.

D. N-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}acetamide

To a solution of (3,4-dichlorophenyl){2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine (4.32 g, 0.011 mol) in chlorobenzene (40 ml) was added 4-hydroxy phenyl acetic acid (2.43 g, 0.014 mol), followed by phosphorus trichloride (5 ml, 0.005 mol). The reaction was allowed to reflux at 135 °C overnight. Solvent was removed and the reaction was basified with 10 % sodium hydroxide solution. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic was washed with brine, dried with MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to provide the title compound (5.5 g, 99% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 506 [M+H]⁺.

E. 2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

To a solution of N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}acetamide (7.6 g, 0.015 mol) in acetonitrile (30 ml) was added phosphorus oxychloride (4.19 ml, 0.045 mol). The reaction was allowed to reflux at 80°C for 6 hours. Solvent was removed and the reaction was placed on ice. To the flask was added ice and water. The reaction was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, concentrated, and then dissolved in methanol. To the flask was added small aliquots of sodium borohydride (1.02 g, 0.027 mol). The reaction was allowed to stir overnight. The solvent was removed and the reaction was diluted with dichloromethane and water. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with additional dichloromethane. The organic layers were

combined, washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound (0.5 g, 6.8% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 490 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

F. 2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[2-piperidyl]ethoxy}benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

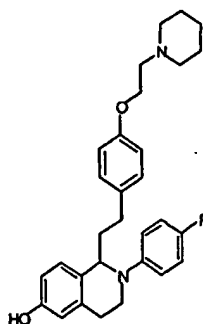
5 To a solution of 2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.5 g, 0.001 mol) in DMF (3ml) was added potassium carbonate (0.2 g, 0.0015 mol). The reaction was allowed to stir for twenty minutes. To the flask was added 1-(2-chloroethyl)piperidine monohydrochloride (0.22 g, 0.0012 mol). The reaction was allowed to stir at 80°C overnight. Solvent was
10 removed. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated to yield the title compound (0.42 g, 70% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 601 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

G. 2-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

15 A solution of 2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.380 g, 0.63 mmol) was placed under a nitrogen atmosphere and dissolved in ethyl acetate (5 ml). The flask was evacuated and flushed with nitrogen. To the flask was added palladium (10% wt. on activated carbon,
20 0.190 g). The flask was flushed and evacuated with nitrogen followed by hydrogen. The reaction was allowed to stir under the hydrogen atmosphere at room temperature for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered through celite and concentrated. The product was purified by preparative HPLC (C-18 column, 10-100% acetonitrile/water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid) to provide the title compound (0.010 g, 3% yield). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3)
25 6.7-7.2 (m, 10H), 4.7 (t, 1H), 4.2-4.4 (m, 2H), 3.6-4.0 (m, 4H), 3.3-3.6 (m, 3H), 3.0-3.1 (m, 1H), 2.7-2.9 (m, 3H), 2.6-2.7 (m, 1H), 1.8-2.1 (m, 4H), 1.4 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 511 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

EXAMPLE 45

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]PHENETHYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



5 A. N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}propanamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.D using (4-fluorophenyl){2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine (1.4 g, 4.36 mmol) and 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid (1.01 g, 6.11 mmol) to provide the title compound (1.82 g,
10 89% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 470 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenethyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.B using N-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}-propanamide
15 (1.81 g, 3.85 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.78 g, 45% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 454 [M+H]⁺.

C. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]phenethyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

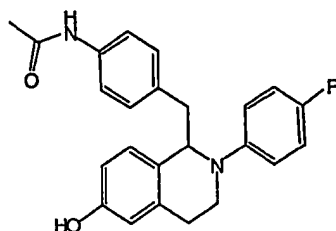
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxyphenethyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-isoquinoline
20 (0.76 g, 1.67 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.50 g, 53% yield: ES-MS (m/z) 565 [M+H]⁺.

D. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]phenethyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]phenethyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.50 g, 0.89 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.172 g, 41% yield: ES-MS (m/z) 475 [M+H]⁺).

EXAMPLE 46

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-(N-ACETYL)BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



10

A. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-{4-aminobenzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-{4-nitrobenzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (3g, 6.4 mmol) and SnCl₂·H₂O (7.2 g, 32 mmol) in DMF was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was removed and the residue was treated with ethyl acetate (200ml) and water (200 ml). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound (2.8 g, 100% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 439 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-[4-(N-acetyl)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

20

A solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-{4-aminobenzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.56 g, 1.3 mmol), Ac₂O (3 ml) and pyridine (2.6 ml) were stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The solvents were removed and the residue treated with water and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered,

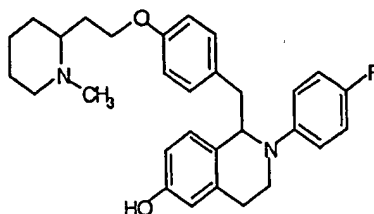
concentrated and purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, ethyl acetate :hexanes, 2:3) to provide the title compound (0.39 g, 62% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 481 [M+H]⁺.

C. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-{4-(N-acetyl)benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-{4-(N-acetyl)benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.39 g., 0.8 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.28 g, 88% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 390 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 47

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-(4-[2-(1-METHYL(2-PIPERIDYL))ETHOXY]BENZYL)-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



A. N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.A, using 3-hydroxyphenyl acetic acid (80 g, 0.52 mol) and 4-fluoroaniline (49.3 ml, 0.52 mol) to provide the title compound (113 g, 89% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 246 [M+H]⁺.

B. N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.B, using N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(3-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide (335 g, 1.36 mol) to provide the title compound (345 g, 75% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 336 [M+H]⁺.

C. (4-Fluorophenyl){2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl} amine

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.C, using N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide (73.65 g, 0.22 mol) to provide the title compound (70.38 g, 99% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 322 [M+H]⁺.

D. N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.D, using (4-fluorophenyl){2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine (62 g, 0.19 mol) to provide the
5 title compound (86 g, 99% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 456 [M+H]⁺.

E. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.E, using N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}acetamide
10 (86.45 g, 0.19 mol) to yield the title compound (22 g, 26% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 440 [M+H]⁺.

F. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-[2-(1-methyl(2-piperidyl))ethoxy]benzyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

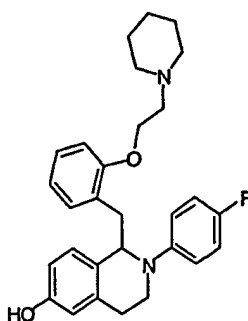
To a solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.500 g, 1.14 mmol) in DMF (5 ml) was
15 added potassium carbonate (0.236 g, 1.7 mmol) and the resulting mixture allowed to stir for twenty minutes. To the reaction mixture was added 2-(2-chloroethyl)-N-methyl piperidine (0.271 g, 1.37 mmol). The reaction was allowed to stir overnight. The reaction was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed
20 with brine, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The product was purified by radial chromatography (100% CH₂Cl₂, then CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 95:5) to yield the title compound (0.043 g, 7% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 565 [M+H]⁺.

G. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-[2-(1-methyl(2-piperidyl))ethoxy]benzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.G, using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-[2-(1-methyl(2-piperidyl))ethoxy]benzyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.043 g, 0.076 mmol). The product was purified by radial chromatography (100% CH₂Cl₂, then CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 95:5) to yield the title compound
25 (0.005 g, 14 % yield): ES-MS (m/z) 475 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 48

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{2-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



- 5 A. N-{2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)ethyl}-N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-{2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl}acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.A using 2-benzyloxyphenylacetyl chloride (2.44 g, 10 mmol) to yield the title compound (4.44 g, 94% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 470[M+H]⁺.

- 10 B. 1-[2-(Phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-6-methoxy-2-fluorophenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.D using N-[2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-{2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl}acetamide (4.4 g, 9.4 mmol) to provide the title compound (1.8 g, 42% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 454 [M+H]⁺.

- 15 C. 6-Methoxy-2-fluorophenyl-1-(2-hydroxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.C using 1-[2-(phenylmethoxy)benzyl]-6-methoxy-2-fluorophenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (1.8g, 4 mmol) to yield the title compound (1.37 g, 95% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 364 [M+H]⁺.

- 20 D. 6-Methoxy-2-fluorophenyl-1-{2-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

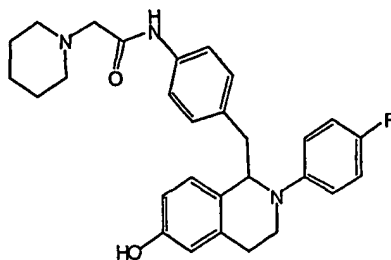
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D using 6-methoxy-2-fluorophenyl-1-(2-hydroxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (1.37g, 3.7 mmol) to provide the title compound (1.7g, 95% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 475 [M+H]⁺.

E. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-{2-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2 using 6-methoxy-2-fluorophenyl-1-{2-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline
 5 (1.7g, 3.5 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.112 g, 7% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 460[M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 49

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-[4-(2-PIPERIDYLACETAMIDE)BENZYL]-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



10

A. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-[4-(2-Bromoacetamide)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-{4-aminobenzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.65g, 1.5 mmol), bromoacetyl bromide (0.33g, 1.65mmol)
 15 and triethylamine (0.17 g, 1.65 mmol) in anhyd THF was stirred at room temperature overnight. Excess reagent was quenched by addition of water, and the reaction extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated to yield the title compound (0.83 g, 99% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 559/561 [M+H]⁺.

20 B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-[4-(2-piperidylacetamide)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A mixture of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-[4-(2-bromoacetamide)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.83 g, 1.5 mmol), piperidine (0.133g, 1.6 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (0.25 g, 1.8 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated and purified by column

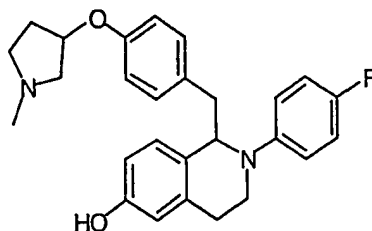
chromatography (SiO₂, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 12:1) to provide the title compound (0.2 g, 24% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 564 [M+H]⁺.

C. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-[4-(2-piperidylacetamide)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

5 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1-[4-(2-piperidylacetamide)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.05 g, 0.09 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.04 g, 95% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 474 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 50

10 SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-[4-(1-METHYLPYRROLIDIN-3-YLOXY)BENZYL]-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROQUINOLIN-6-OL



A. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-[4-(1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yloxy)benzyl]-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

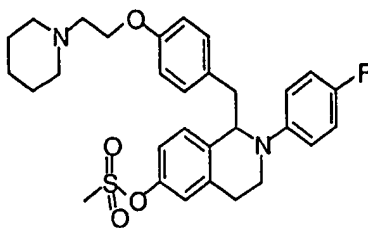
15 To a solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.450 g, 1.02 mmol) in THF (5 ml) was added 1-methyl-3-pyrrolidinol (0.22 ml, 2.04 mmol), tri-n-butyl-phosphine (0.5ml, 2.04 mmol) and 1,1' azodicarbonyl dipiperidine (0.5 g, 2.04 mmol) respectively. Dichloromethane (4 ml) was added and the reaction was allowed to stir overnight. The
20 reaction was diluted with aqueous sodium bicarbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried with MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The product was purified by radial chromatography (100% CH₂Cl₂, then CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 95:5) to yield the title compound (0.30 g, 56% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 523 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-[4-(1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yloxy)benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.G, using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-[4-(1-methylpyrrolidin-3-yloxy)benzyl]-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.265 g, 0.5 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.005 g, 2% yield): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) 6.7-7.2 (m, 11H), 5.1 (m, 1H), 4.9 (m, 1H), 3.7 (m, 2H), 3.0 (m, 6H), 2.4 (m, 2H), 1.4-1.7 (m, 5H); ES-MS (m/z) 433 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

EXAMPLE 51

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-[4-(2-PIPERIDYLETHOXY)BENZYL]-6-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLYL METHYLSULFONATE



A. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-[4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared using the procedure described in Example 44.F, using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (15.6 g, 0.036 mol) to provide the title compound (8.5 g, 43% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 551 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-[4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared using the procedure described in Example 44.G, using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-[4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (8.4 g, 0.018 mol) to provide the title compound (6.0 g, 87% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 461 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

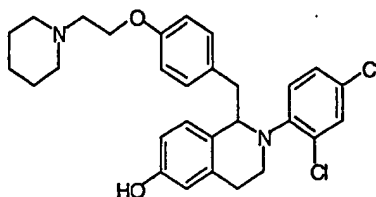
C. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-[4-(2-piperidylethoxy)benzyl]-6-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl methylsulfonate

To a solution containing 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol (0.100 g, 0.2 mmol) in pyridine (0.4 ml) was added methyl sulfonyl chloride (25 μ l, 0.32mmol). After stirring for five hours, solvent was removed and the reaction was basified with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The reaction was extracted with dichloromethane and concentrated. The product was purified by semipreparative HPLC (C-18 column, 10-100% acetonitrile/water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid). The acetonitrile was removed from the HPLC fractions containing the desired product. Ethyl acetate was added and the solution neutralized using saturated sodium bicarbonate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over $MgSO_4$, filtered and concentrated to provide the title compound (0.0135 g, 13% yield): 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) 6.7-7.1 (m, 11H), 4.78 (t, 1H), 4.1 (t, 3H), 3.45-3.62 (m, 2H), 2.62-3.18 (m, 8H), 2.58 (m, 4H), 1.63 (m, 4H), 1.43 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 539 $[M+H]^+$.

15

EXAMPLE 52

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(2,4-DICHLOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



A. Phenylmethyl 2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetate

To a solution of 3-hydroxyphenyl acetic acid (5.0 g, 0.03 mol) in DMF (25 ml) was added potassium carbonate (12.4 g, 0.09 mol). The reaction was allowed to stir for twenty minutes at which time benzyl bromide (8.9 ml, 0.075 mol) was added to the flask. The reaction was allowed to stir overnight. Solvent was removed. The reaction was

diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated to yield the title compound (9.9 g, 99% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 243 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

B. 2-[3-(Phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetyl chloride

5 To a solution of phenylmethyl 2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetate (9.97 g, 0.03 mol) in a 5:1 mixture of THF/water was added a solution of lithium hydroxide monohydrate (2.5 g, 0.06 mol) in water. The reaction was allowed to stir at 50 °C for 6 hours and then at room temperature overnight. Solvent was removed and the reaction was acidified with 4 N HCl solution while on ice. 2-[3-(Phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetic acid
10 precipitated from the solution and was collected by filtration. The 2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetic acid (7.0 g, 0.03 mol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (100 ml) and a small amount of DMF (4 drops) was added. To the reaction was added oxalyl chloride (5.23 ml, 0.06 mol). The reaction was allowed to stir for 6 hours, and solvents were removed to yield the title compound (7.7 g, 99% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 386
15 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

C. N-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide

To a solution of 2,4-dichloroaniline (2.67 g, 0.0165 mol) in dichloromethane (20 ml) was slowly added a solution of 2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetyl chloride (3.84 g, 0.015 mol) in dichloromethane (10 ml). After stirring for three hours, triethylamine (2
20 ml, 0.015 mol) was added to the reaction and the reaction was allowed to stir overnight. To the reaction was added an aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The solid was triturated with ether and hexane, then filtered to provide the title compound (4.0 g, 70% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 372 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

25 D. (2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-2{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}acetamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.D, using N-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]acetamide (4.0 g, 0.01 mol) to provide the title compound (3.72 g, 44% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 506 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

E. 2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.E, using (2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-2{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}acetamide
5 (3.5 g, 0.009 mol) to provide the title compound (1.0 g, 22% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 490 [M+H]⁺.

F. 2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-6(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

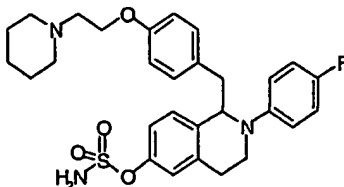
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.F, using 2-
10 (2,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.96 g, 0.002 mol) to provide the title compound (1.2 g, 50 % yield): ES-MS (m/z) 601 [M+H]⁺.

G. 2-(2,4-Dichlorophenyl)-1-{4-[2-piperidyl]ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

15 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.G, using 2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.60 g, 1 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.0083 g, 1.6 % yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 6.7-7.0 (m, 10H), 4.2 (t, 1H), 4.1 (t, 2H), 3.4-3.7 (m, 2H), 3.05 (m, 2H), 2.4-2.9 (m, 8H), 1.7 (m, 4H), 1.5 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 511 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 53

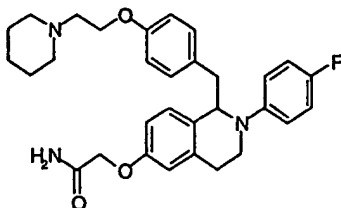
SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{{[4-(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-6-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLYL AMINOSULFONATE



5 To a solution of chlorosulfonyl isocyanate (100 μ l, 1.08 mmol) in toluene (2ml) cooled in a dry ice/acetone bath was added formic acid (40 μ l, 1.08 mmol). The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for three hours. The reaction yielded N-(chlorosulfonyl)carbamoyl formate in a toluene solution. To a solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-{{[4-(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol (0.100
10 g, 0.2 mmol) in pyridine was added the N-(chlorosulfonyl)carbamoyl formate solution in toluene (1.5ml). The reaction was allowed to stir for three hours. The reaction was treated with an aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with dichloromethane. The product was purified by HPLC (C-18 column, 10-100% acetonitrile/water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid) to yield the title compound (0.0083 g, 8% yield): ^1H NMR (CDCl_3)
15 6.6-7.2 (m, 11H), 2.7-3.8 (m, 12H), 5.4 (broad s, 2H), 4.85 (t, 1H), 4.3 (m, 2H), 3.4-3.8 (m, 4H), 3.1 (m, 1H), 2.7-3.0 (m, 7H), 1.9 (m, 4H), 1.5 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 540 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

EXAMPLE 54

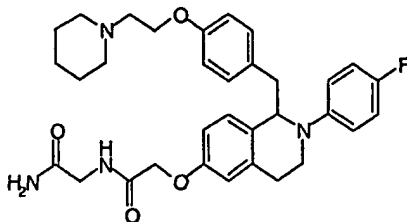
SYNTHESIS OF 2-(2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-6-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLYLOXY)ACETAMIDE



5 To a solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol (0.100 g, 0.2 mmol) in THF (1 ml) and DMF (5 drops) on ice was added sodium hydride (0.024 g, 0.6 mmol). To the flask was added bromoacetamide (0.083 g, 0.6 mmol). While warming to room temperature the reaction was allowed to stir for 6 hours. The reaction was quenched with an aqueous solution of
 10 sodium bicarbonate and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The product was purified by HPLC as described above to yield the title compound (0.005 g, 4.8% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 518 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 55

SYNTHESIS OF N-(CARBAMOYLMETHYL)-2-(2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}(6-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLYLOXY))ACETAMIDE
 15



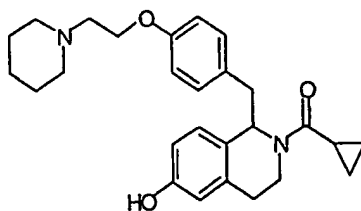
To a solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol (0.100 g, 0.2 mmol) in THF (1ml) and DMF (5 drops)

on ice was added sodium hydride (0.024 g, 0.6 mmol). To the flask was added bromoacetamide (0.083 g, 0.6 mmol). While warming to room temperature the reaction was allowed to sit for 6 hours. The reaction was quenched with an aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was dried over
5 MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated. The product was purified by semipreparative HPLC (C-18 column, 10-100% acetonitrile/water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid) to yield the title compound (0.008 g, 7.0% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 6.6-7.3 (m, 11H), 6.0 (broad s, 2H), 5.55 (broad s, 1H), 4.7 (t, 1H), 4.5 (s, 2H), 4.1 (m, 4H), 3.5 (m, 2H), 3.05 (m, 1H), 2.9 (m, 4H), 2.65 (m, 1H), 2.55 (m, 4H), 1.65 (m, 4H), 1.5 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 575 [M+H]⁺.

10

EXAMPLE 56

SYNTHESIS OF 2-CYCLOPROPANECARBONYL-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



A. 2-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-N-{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl} acetamide

15

A solution of 2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethylamine (2.80 g, 12.3 mmol), 4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (2.25 g, 14.8 mmol), N, N-diisopropylethylamine (2.79 mL, 16 mmol), and EDCI (3.07 g, 16 mmol) in 20 mL of DMF was stirred at room temperature for 10 h. The reaction mixture was poured into 100 mL of water and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, concentrated, and
20 purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/ethyl acetate, 1:1) to provide the title compound (2.50 g, 56% yield): ES-MS, (m/z) 362 [M+H]⁺.

B. 1-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-(6-phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.E, using 2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-N-{2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}acetamide (3.69 g, 0.01 mol) to provide the title compound (0.57 g, 17% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 346 [M+H]⁺.

5 C. 2-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-(6-phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

To a solution of cyclopropane carboxylic acid (56 µl, 0.7 mmol) in DMF (0.5 ml) was added 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (0.0997 g, 0.52 mmol) followed by a solution of 1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-(6-phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-
10 tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.150 g, 0.43 mmol) in DMF (0.5ml). The reaction was allowed to stir overnight. Solvent was removed. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with 1 N HCl, 10% sodium carbonate solution, and brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated to yield the title compound (0.15 g, 84% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 414 [M+H]⁺.

15 D. 2-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-1-{{4-(2-piperidylethoxy)phenyl}methyl}}-(6-phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

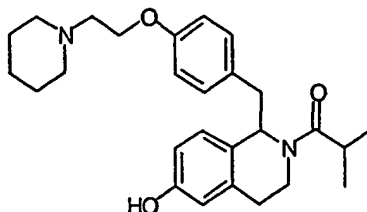
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.F, using 2-cyclopropanecarbonyl-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.15 g, 0.36 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.050 g, 27%
20 yield): ES-MS (m/z) 525 [M+H]⁺.

E. 2-Cyclopropanecarbonyl-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.G, using 2-cyclopropanecarbonyl-1-{{4-(2-piperidylethoxy)phenyl}methyl}}-(6-phenylmethoxy)-
25 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.050 g, 0.1 mmol) to afford the title compound (0.01 g, 22% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 6.5-7.0 (m, 7H), 5.5 (m, 0.5 H) 5.2 (m, 0.5 H) (amide bond rotamer), 4.5-4.6 (m, 1H), 4.0-4.2 (m, 2H), 3.8-3.9 (m, 0.5H), 3.6-3.7 (m, 0.5H)(amide bond rotamer), 3.0-3.2 (m, 2H), 2.5-2.9 (m, 8H), 1.6-1.8 (m, 4H), 1.1-1.4 (m, 2H), 0.6-1.1 (m, 4H), 0.5-0.6 (m, 0.5H), 0.3-0.4 (m, 0.5H) (amide bond rotamer); ES-MS (m/z) 435
30 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 57

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(2-METHYLPROPANOYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



- 5 A. 2-(2-Methylpropanoyl)-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-(6-phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

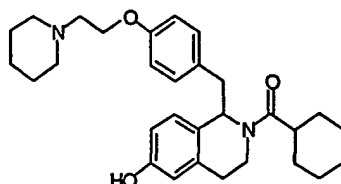
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 56.C, using isobutyric acid (103 μ l, 1.12 mmol) and diisopropylethyl amine (10 μ l, 0.4 mol) to provide the title compound (0.054 g, 36% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 416 [M+H]⁺.

- 10 B. 2-(2-Methylpropanoyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Examples 44.F and 44.G starting with 2-methylpropanoyl-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-(6-phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.054 g, 0.13 mmol) to provide the title compound: (0.004 g, 7%
15 yield): ES-MS (m/z) 437 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 58

SYNTHESIS OF 2-CYCLOHEXANECARBONYL-1-{{[4-(2-PIPERIDYLETHOXY)PHENYL]METHYL}}-
1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



5 A. 2-Cyclohexanecarbonyl-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 56.C, using cyclohexane carboxylic acid (0.143 g, 1.12 mmol). The crude product was purified via radial chromatography to provide the title compound (0.056 g, 33% yield): ES-MS (m/z)
10 456 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-Cyclohexanecarbonyl-1-{{[4-(2-piperidylethoxy)phenyl]methyl}}-6-phenylmethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

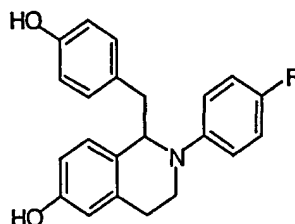
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.F, using 2-cyclohexanecarbonyl-1-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.56 g, 0.12 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.056 g, 68%
15 yield): ES-MS (m/z) 567 [M+H]⁺.

C. 2-Cyclohexanecarbonyl-1-{{[4-(2-piperidylethoxy)phenyl]methyl}}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.G, using 2-cyclohexanecarbonyl-1-{{[4-(2-piperidylethoxy)phenyl]methyl}}-6-phenylmethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.056 g) to provide the title compound (0.008 g, 17% yield): ¹H
20 NMR (CDCl₃) 6.5-7.1 (m, 7H), 5.6 (t, 0.5H), 4.9 (t, 0.5H) (amide bond rotamers), 4.7 (m, 1H), 4.1 (t, 2H), 3.7 (m, 0.5H), 3.5 (m, 0.5H), 2.7-3.1 (m, 10H), 0.8-1.9 (m, 16H); ES-MS (m/z) 477 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 59

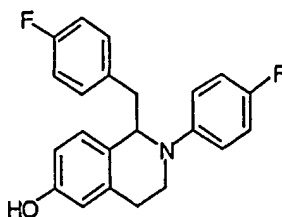
2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-[(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)METHYL]-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



5 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 2 using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-1-{4-hydroxybenzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.8 g, 2.2 mmol). Purification by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/ethylacetate, 2:1) provided the title compound (0.4 g, 57% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 350 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 60

10 1-[(4-FLUOROPHENYL)METHYL]-2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



A. N-{2-[(3-Phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}-N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-[2-(4-fluorophenyl)]acetamide

15 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.A using (4-fluorophenyl)-{z-[2-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine (6.42 g, 20 mmol) and 4-fluorophenylacetyl chloride (3.45 g, 20 mmol) to provide the title compound (9 g, 99% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 458 [M+H]⁺.

B. 1-{4-Fluorobenzyl}-6-phenylmethoxy-2-fluorophenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.D using N-{2-
[(3-phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}-N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-{2-(4-fluorophenyl)acetamide (9
5 g, 19.7 mmol). Purification by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/ethylacetate 3:1)
provided the title compound (3.2 g, 36% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 442 [M+H]⁺.

C. 1-[(4-Fluorophenyl)methyl]-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D. using 1-
10 [(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-6-phenylmethoxy-2-fluorophenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline
(0.2 g, 0.45 mmol). Purification by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/ethylacetate,
2:1) provided the title compound (0.1 g, 62% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 352 [M+H]⁺.

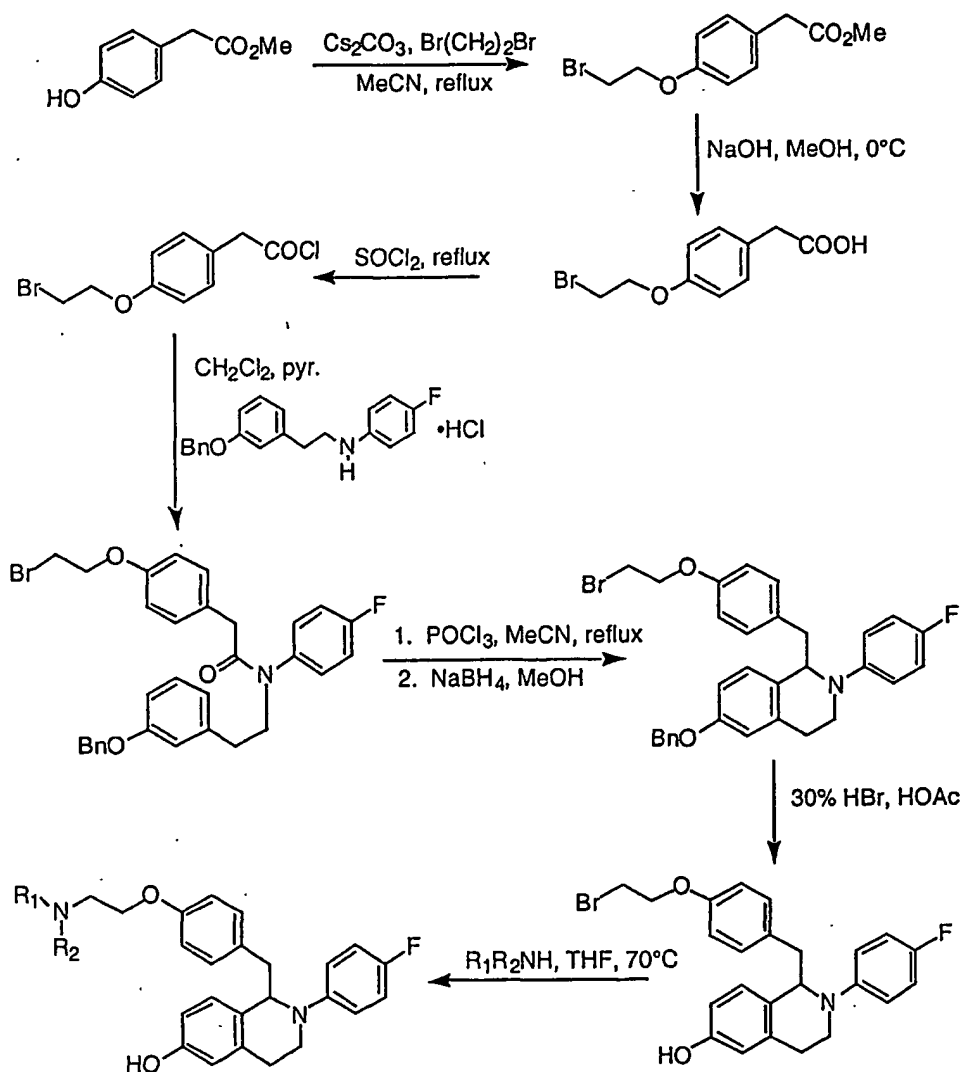
EXAMPLES 61-134

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE FOR COMBINATORIAL LIBRARY

Reaction Scheme

5

Scheme for Combinatorial Library (Examples 61-134)



A. 4-(2-Bromoethoxy)phenylacetyl chloride

4-Hydroxyphenylacetic acid (100 g, 0.6 mol) and cesium carbonate (250 g) were suspended in 300 mL of anhydrous acetonitrile followed by addition of 1,2-dibromoethane (300 mL). The suspension was brought to reflux for 24 hours in a 2L 3 neck round bottom flask fitted with a mechanical stirrer and reflux condenser then cooled to room temperature. The mixture was diluted to a volume of 2L by addition of ethyl ether and the suspension was filtered. Concentration of the filtrate in vacuo afforded a colorless oil which was purified by vacuum distillation (0.2 mm Hg, 140-145°C) to give methyl 4-(2-bromoethoxy)-phenylacetate (93.14 g, 60% yield) as a colorless oil. The methyl 4-(2-bromoethoxy)-phenylacetate was taken into methanol (250 mL) and the resulting solution was cooled to 0°C. Sodium hydroxide (29 g) in a minimum of water was added to the methanol solution in portions and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for an additional 30 minutes. The solution was warmed to room temperature then concentrated to a white solid. The residue was taken into water and the solution washed once with ethyl ether. The aqueous solution was then acidified to pH 1 by addition of concentrated aqueous hydrochloric acid to give a thick suspension. Filtration and drying afforded 4-(2-bromoethoxy)-phenylacetic acid (86 g, 97% yield) as a colorless solid. The 4-(2-bromoethoxy)-phenylacetic acid (50 g) was taken into thionyl chloride (70 mL) and brought to reflux under an atmosphere of nitrogen for 2 hours. Fractional vacuum distillation (0.2 mm Hg, 139-140°C) afforded 4-(2-bromoethoxy)phenylacetyl chloride (46.0g, 86% yield) as a colorless oil that quickly crystallized on cooling. ¹H NMR (CDC13) 6.95, 6.76, 6.60 (m, 11 H, Ar-H), 4.68 (m, 1H), 4.24 (m, 2 H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.41-3.63 (m, 3H), 3.07 (m, 1H), 2.87 (m, 2H), 2.61 (m, 1H); ES-MS (m/z) 458 [M+H]⁺.

B. 1-[4-(2-Bromoethoxy)benzyl]-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-benzyloxyphenethylamine hydrochloride (19.1g, 53.4 mmol) was suspended in dichloromethane (100 mL) followed by addition of pyridine (11 mL, 133.5 mmol) and the resulting solution was cooled to 0°C. 4-(2-Bromoethoxy)-phenylacetyl chloride (16.3 g, 58.7 mmol) in dichloromethane (50 mL) was added

dropwise to the amine solution over 30 minutes followed by warming the mixture to room temperature. The solution was washed with 1.0 N aqueous hydrochloric acid, dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 then filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to afford 34.2 g of a yellow oil. The oil was taken into anhydrous acetonitrile (150 mL) and phosphorous oxychloride
5 (75 mL) was added to the solution. The mixture was brought to reflux under an atmosphere of nitrogen for 12 hours then cooled to room temperature and concentrated to an oil. The residue was taken into ethyl acetate and the solution cooled to 0°C followed by careful quenching by slow addition of one volume equivalent of water. The organic layer was washed with additional water then with saturated aqueous sodium chloride. The
10 organic layer was then concentrated to an oil and taken into dichloromethane and methanol (1:1, 250 mL). The resulting solution was cooled to 0°C and sodium borohydride (3.9 g) was added in portions over 15 minutes. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred an additional 15 minutes, during which time the evolution of hydrogen gas ceased. The reaction mixture was concentrated and partitioned with ethyl acetate and water. The
15 organic layer was washed with additional water then with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 . Filtration and concentration afforded a yellow oil. The oil was taken into 30% hydrogen bromide in acetic acid (175 mL) and the solution was stirred for 15 minutes then partitioned with ethyl acetate (500 mL) and water (500 mL). Solid sodium hydrogen carbonate (75 g) was added in portions and the organic layer
20 was washed 3x with additional water then with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous MgSO_4 . Filtration, concentration and purification by column chromatography (SiO_2) afforded 1-[4-(2-bromoethoxy)benzyl]-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol as a yellow oil (8.75 g). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) 6.95, 6.76, 6.60 (m, 11 H, Ar-H), 4.68 (m, 1 H), 4.24 (m, 2 H), 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.41-3.63 (m, 3 H), 3.07 (m, 1 H),
25 2.87 (m, 2H), 2.61 (m, 1H); ES-MS m/z 458 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

C. General Procedure for Alkylations of 1-[4-(2-Bromoethoxy)benzyl]-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

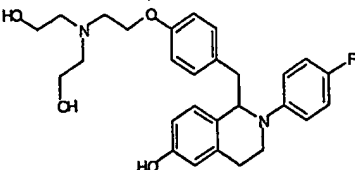
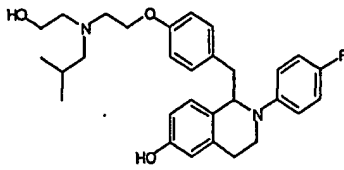
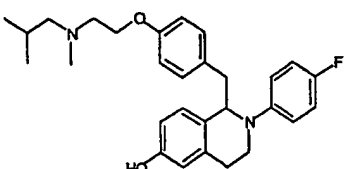
A 16 mm x 100 mm screw cap tube was charged with the bromide (75 mg, 0.164 mmol) and THF (1 mL). The appropriate secondary amine (1.0 mmol, 6.1 equiv) was

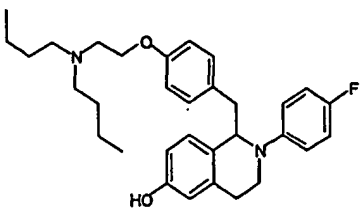
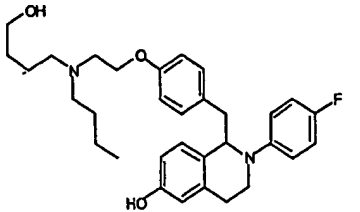
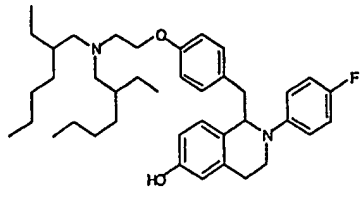
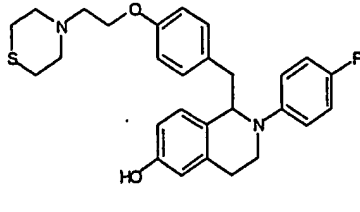
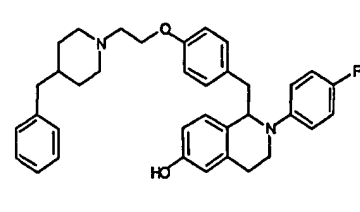
added and the tube was sealed. The reaction was heated at 70 °C for 24 hours with magnetic stirring. The reaction was cooled to 23°C, taken up in acetonitrile/water (1:1, 2 mL) and purified by preparative HPLC (C-18 column, 10%-90% acetonitrile in water, with 0.1% HCl). The product was isolated and the solvents were removed by lyophilization. All
5 final products were characterized by ES-MS.

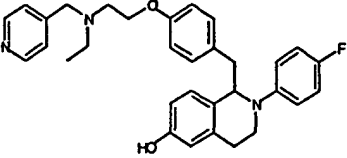
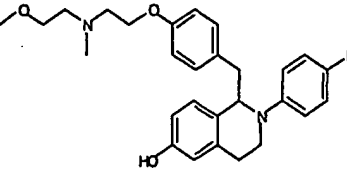
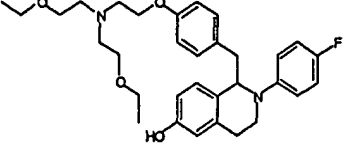
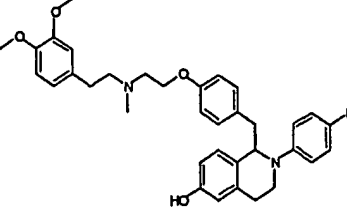
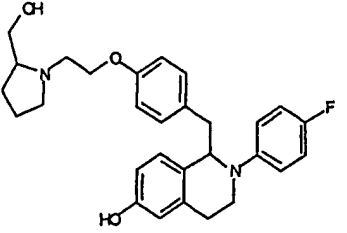
D. Representative Compounds

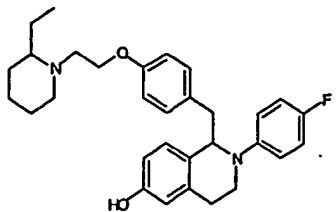
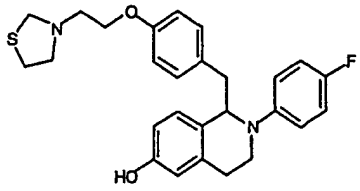
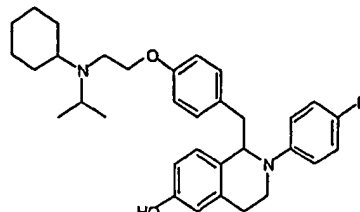
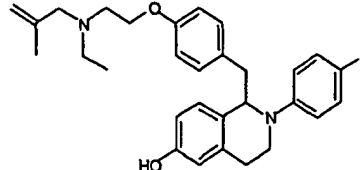
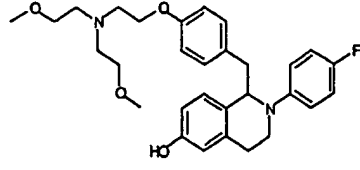
By the procedures set forth above, the compounds listed in Table 2 were prepared.

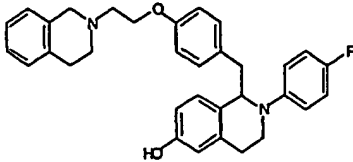
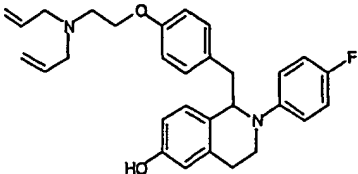
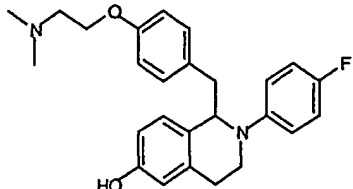
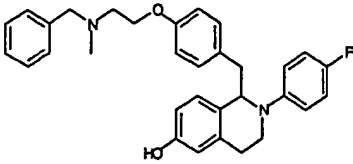
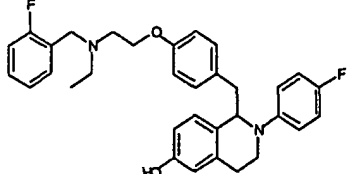
Table 2
Representative Compounds

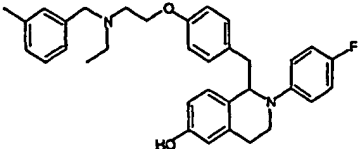
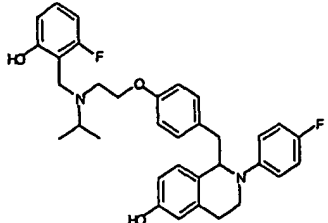
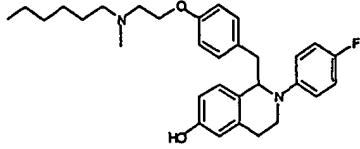
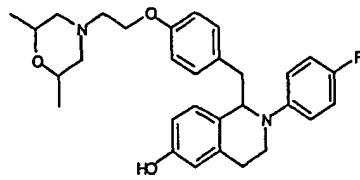
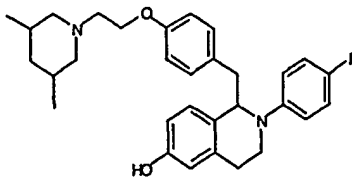
Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
61		481
62		479
63		463

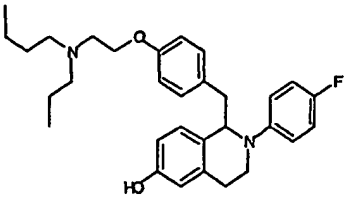
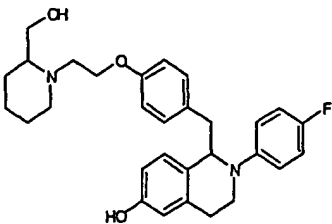
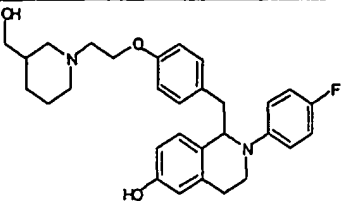
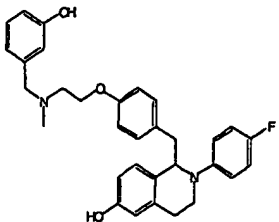
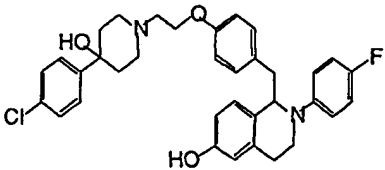
Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
64		505
65		521
66		618
67		479
68		551

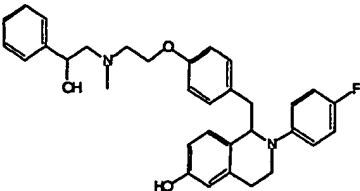
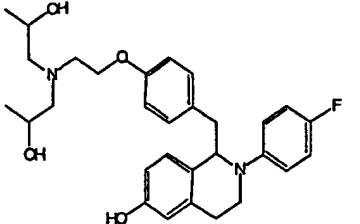
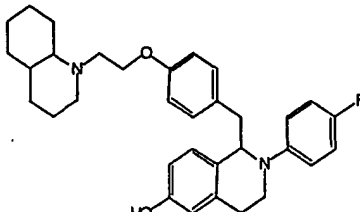
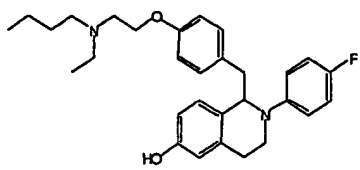
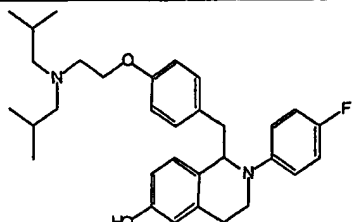
Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
69		512
70		465
71		537
72		571
73		477

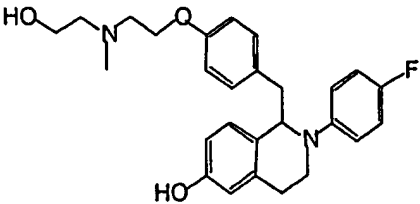
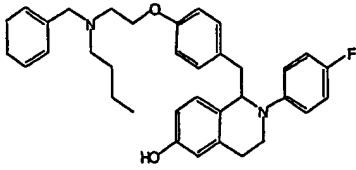
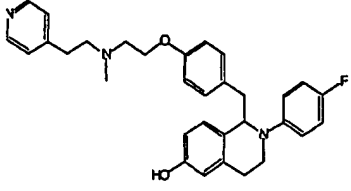
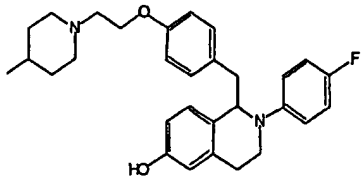
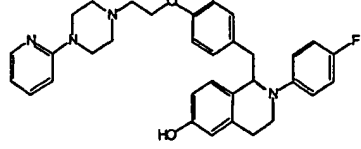
Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
74		489
75		465
76		517
77		475
78		509

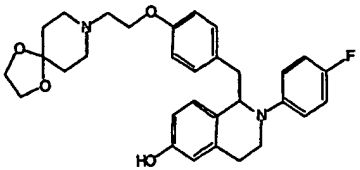
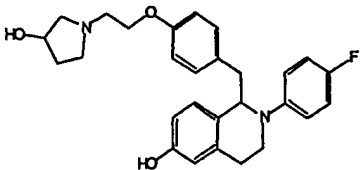
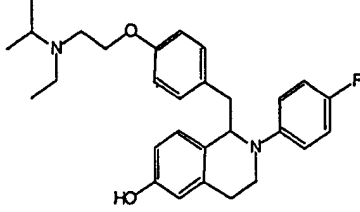
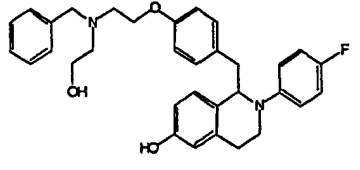
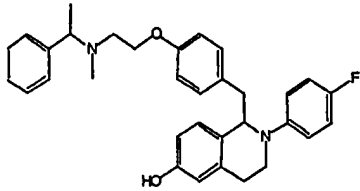
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80		473
81		421
82		497
83		529

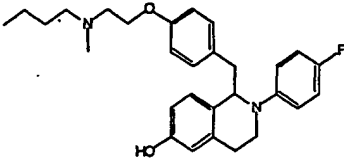
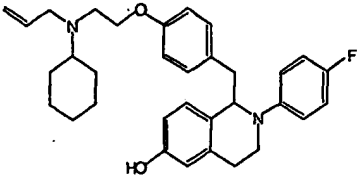
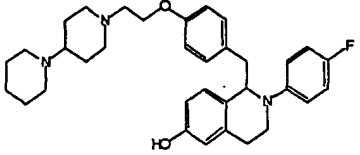
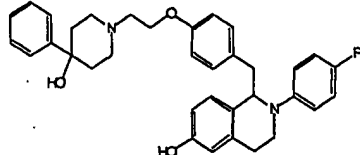
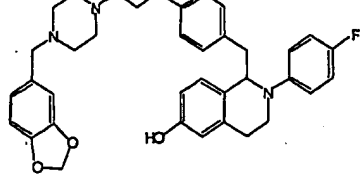
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84		525
85		577
86		491
87		491
88		489

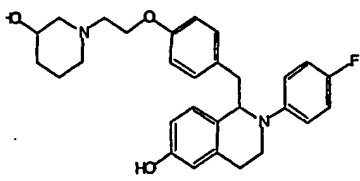
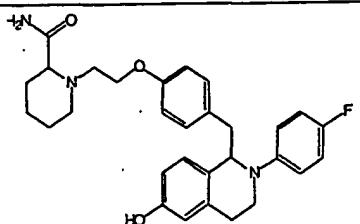
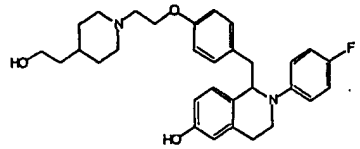
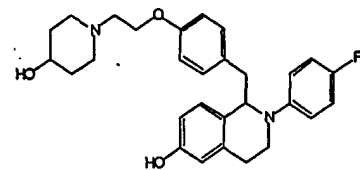
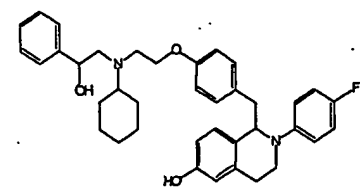
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89		505
90		491
91		491
92		455
93		487

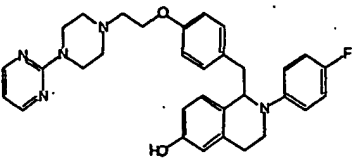
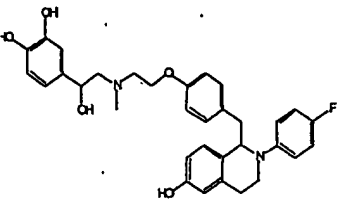
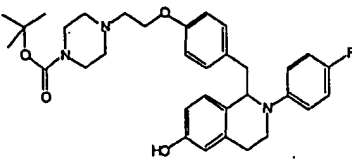
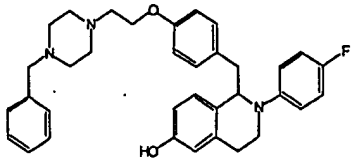
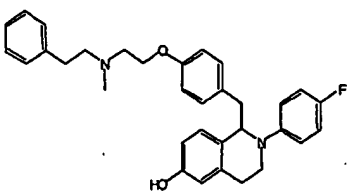
Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
94		587
95		509
96		515
97		477
98		505

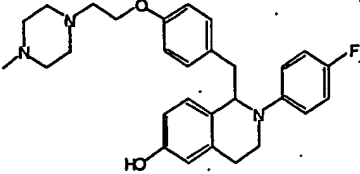
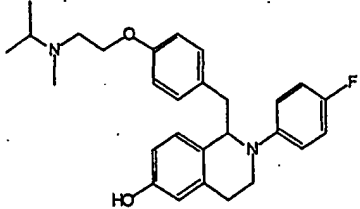
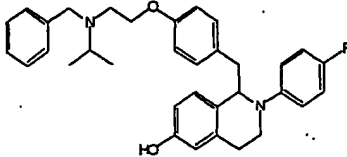
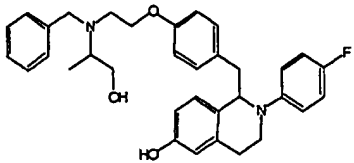
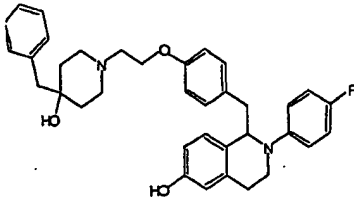
Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
99		451
100		540
101		512
102		475
103		539

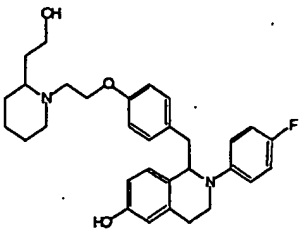
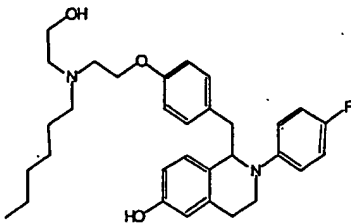
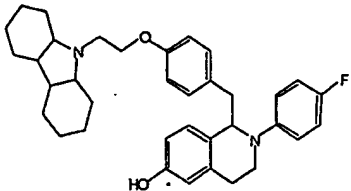
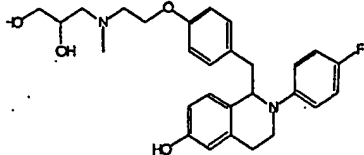
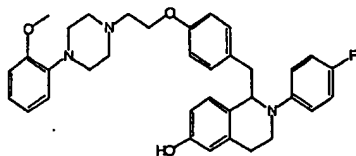
Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
104		519
105		463
106		463
107		527
108		511

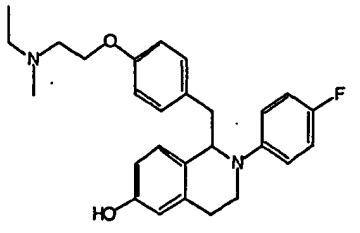
Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
109		463
110		515
111		544
112		553
113		596

Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
114		455
115		504
116		505
117		477
118		596

Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
119		563
120		559
121		563
122		553
123		511

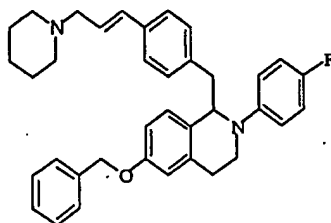
Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
124		476
125		449
126		525
127		541
128		567

Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
129		505
130		521
131		555
132		481
133		568

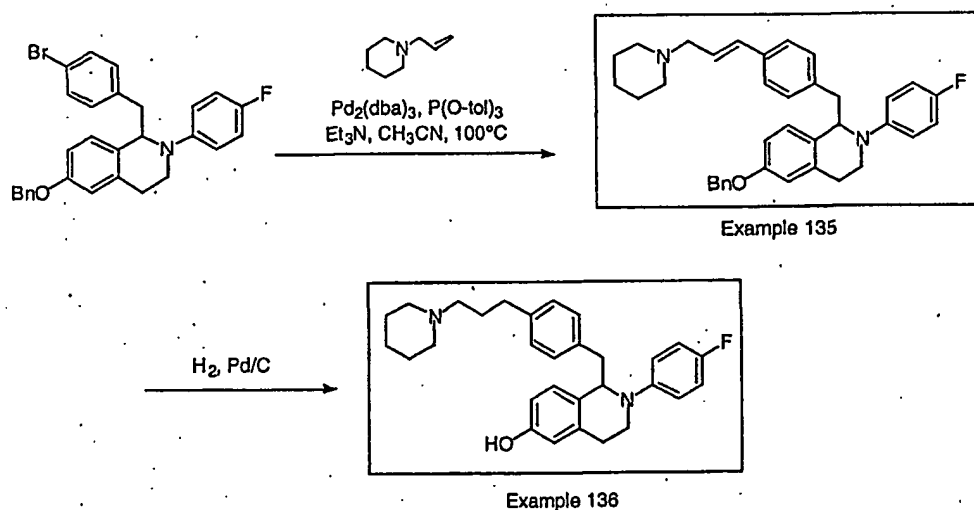
Example No.	Structure	m/z [M+H] ⁺
134		435

EXAMPLE 135

2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-6-PHENYLMETHOXY-1-{4-[(1-PIPERIDYL)PROP-2-ENYL]BENZYL}-
1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLINE

5 Reaction Scheme

Scheme for Example 135 and 136 (Carbon Sidechains)



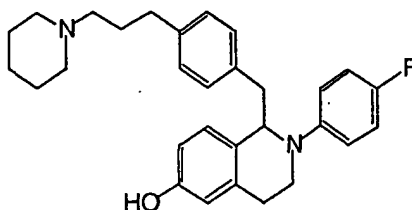
To a solution of 1-(4-bromobenzyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.502 g, 1 mmol) in anhydrous acetonitrile (10 mL) under an atmosphere of nitrogen is added $\text{Pd}(\text{dba})_3$ (0.092 g, 0.1 mmol), tri-*o*-tolylphosphine (0.122 g, 0.4 mmol), TEA (3 mL) and piperidineallyl (0.25 g, 2 mmol). The reaction was heated at 100°C overnight, then cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was quenched

with water and a 5% HCl solution was added. The crude product was extracted with ethylacetate, washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄ and purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, 95:5) to provide the title compound (0.113 g, 21% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 547 [M+H]⁺.

5

EXAMPLE 136

2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(1-PIPERIDYL)PROPYL]BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

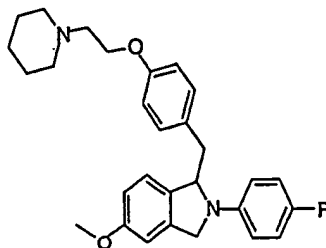


The title compound was prepared as described in Example 44.G using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(1-piperidyl)prop-2-enyl]benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol (0.10 g, 0.18 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.009 g, 11% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 459 [M+H]⁺.

15

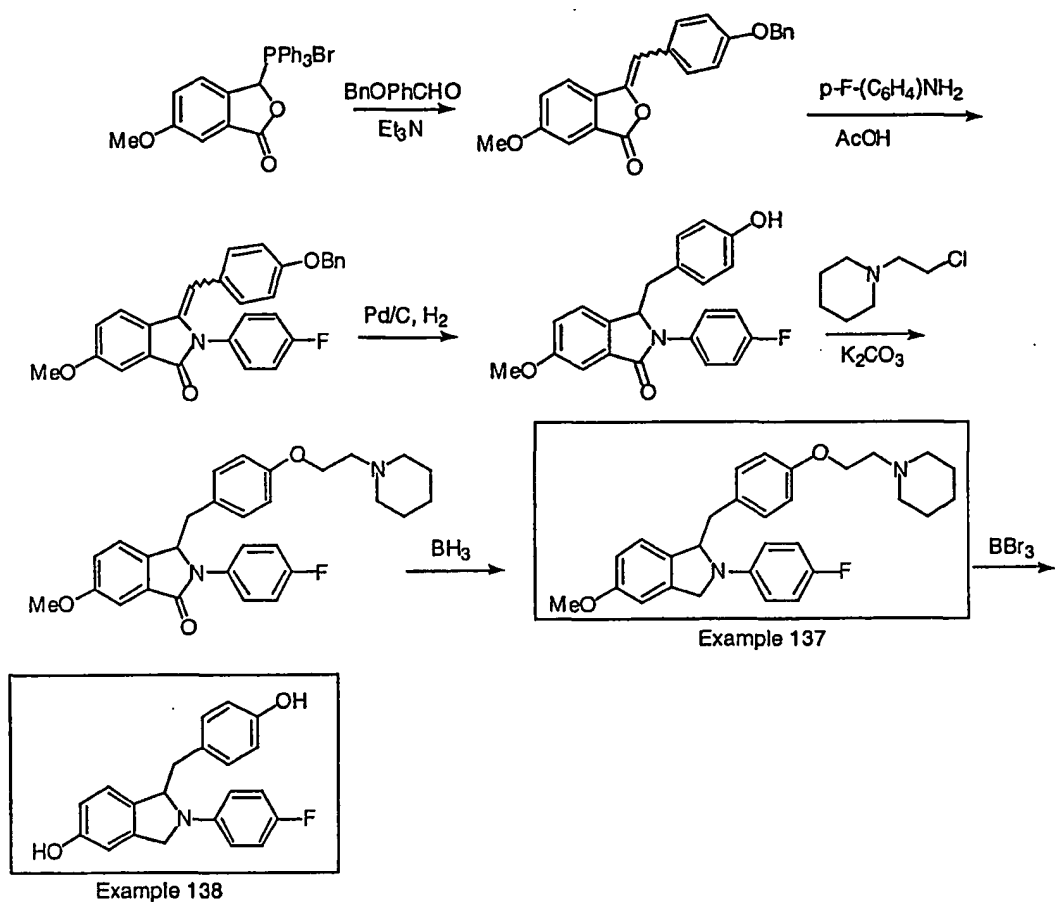
EXAMPLE 137

2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-5-METHOXY-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZYL}ISOINDOLINE



Reaction Scheme

Scheme for Example 137, 138

5 A. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-6-methoxyisoindolin-1-one

To a solution of triphenyl(5-methoxy-3-oxo-1,3-dihydro-isobenzofuran-1-yl)phosphonium bromide (10.00 g, 19.8 mmol) (Sakamoto et al., *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* 31, 2698-2707, 1983) and 4-benzyloxybenzaldehyde (10.074 g, 24.0 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (100 mL) at -10°C was added triethylamine (4 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 2 hours, the solvent was evaporated. To the residue was added ethyl ether to provide a

mixture of (E)- and (Z)-6-methoxy-3-[[4-phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methylene}isobenzofuran-1-one (4.56 g, 64% yield); ES-MS (m/z) 359 [M+H]⁺. A solution of (E)- and (Z)-6-methoxy-3-[[4-phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methylene}isobenzofuran-1-one (2.00 g, 5.58 mmol), 4-fluoroaniline (4 mL) and acetic acid (3 mL) in 1,4-dioxane (30 mL) was prepared and heated at 120 °C overnight. The reaction was quenched with ethyl acetate and washed with 5% hydrochloride solution, then saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 15-50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide a mixture of (E)- and (Z)-6-methoxy-3-[[4-phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methylene}isoindolin-1-one (1.529 g, 61% yield); ES-MS (m/z) 452 [M+H]⁺. A mixture of the (E)- and (Z)-6-methoxy-3-[[4-phenylmethoxy)phenyl]methylene}isoindolin-1-one (1.40 g, 3.1 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (10 mL) and tetrahydrofuran (10 mL), then palladium (10% wt. on activated carbon, 0.20 g) was added and the reaction was stirred under hydrogen overnight. The mixture was filtered through celite, concentrated, and washed with ethyl ether and CH₂Cl₂ to provide the title compound (1.094 g, 97% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.18 (t, 2H), 7.07 (dd, 1H), 7.02 (d, 1H), 6.60-6.67 (m, 4H), 5.29 (dd, 1H), 5.19 (s, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.24 (dd, 1H), 2.78 (dd, 1H); ES-MS (m/z) 364 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-3-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}isoindolin-1-one
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 3.D, using 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-[4-hydroxyphenyl)methyl]-6-methoxyisoindolin-1-one (1.05 g, 2.89 mmol) to provide the title compound (1.097 g, 80% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.30 (d, 1H), 7.18 (t, 2H), 7.06 (dd, 1H), 6.99 (d, 1H), 6.70 (s, 4H), 5.30 (dd, 1H), 4.04 (t, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.25 (dd, 1H), 2.76 (t and m, 3H), 2.51 (m, 4H), 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.45 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 475 [M+H]⁺.

C. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}isoindoline

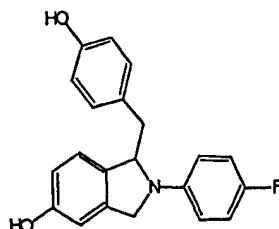
To a solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-methoxy-3-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}isoindolin-1-one (0.50 g, 1.05 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) under nitrogen was added a 1.5 M solution of borane-tetrahydrofuran complex in

tetrahydrofuran (2 mL, 3 mmol). After heating at reflux for 5 hours, the reaction was cooled to room temperature, 6 N HCl solution (6 mL) was added, and the reaction was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. The mixture was basified with a saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄,
5 filtered, and concentrated. The residue was then purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 20-30% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (0.297 g, 61% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.05 (t, 2H), 6.91 (d, 1H), 6.78 (dd, 1H), 6.61-6.72 (m, 7H), 5.24 (m, 1H), 4.30-4.41 (m, 3H), 4.15 (dd, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.17 (t, 2H), 2.98-3.10 (m, 4H), 2.91 (m, 2H), 1.81 (m, 4H), 1.56 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 461 [M+H]⁺.

10

EXAMPLE 138

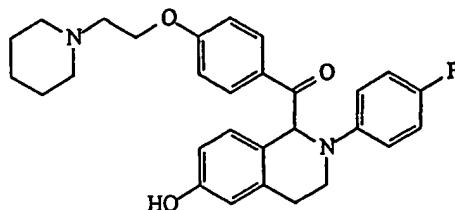
2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-(4-HYDROXYBENZYL)ISOINDOLIN-5-OL



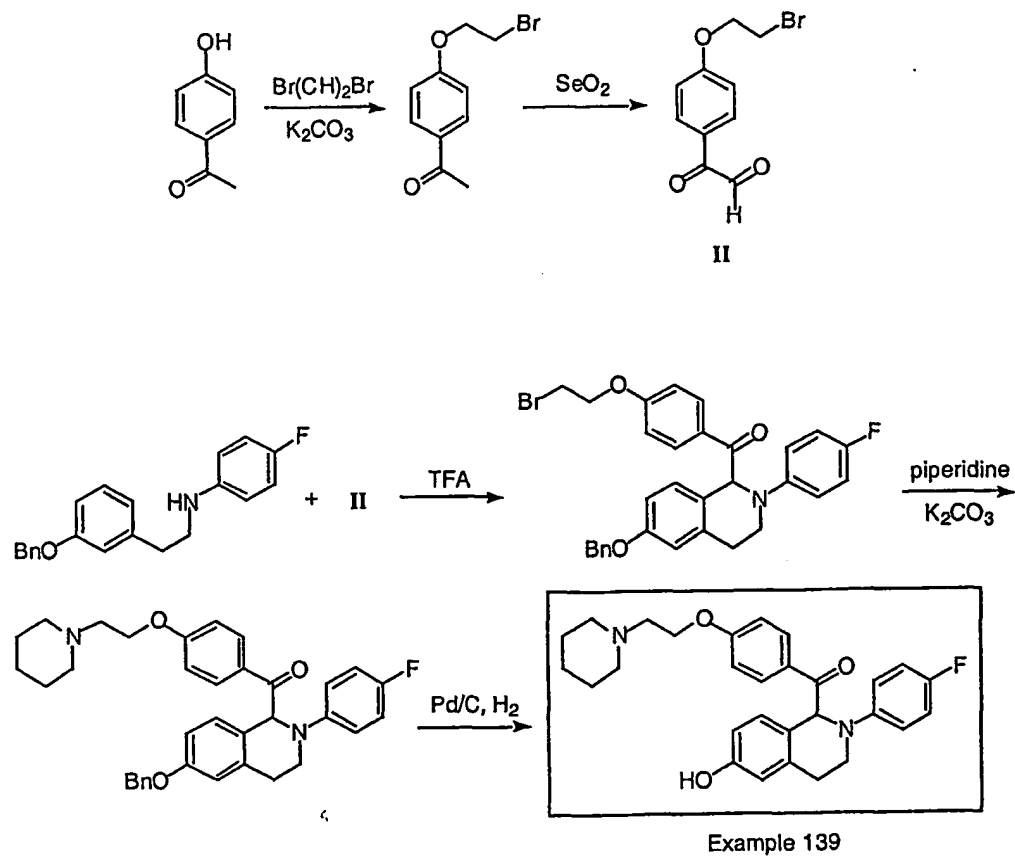
To a solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-methoxy-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzyl}isoindoline (0.14 g, 0.3 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (8 mL) under nitrogen
15 at -10 °C was added a 1.0 M solution of boron tribromide in CH₂Cl₂ (0.6 mL, 0.6 mmol) dropwise. After stirring at -10 °C for 1 hour, the reaction was quenched with ice and saturated sodium bicarbonate, then extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was then purified by HPLC (C-18 column, 10-100% acetonitrile/water with 0.1% trifluoroacetic acid) to provide the
20 title compound (0.084 g, 84% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 7.04 (t, 2H), 6.88 (d, 1H), 6.69 (dd, 1H), 6.61-6.65 (m, 5H), 6.56 (d, 1H), 5.21 (m, 1H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 4.51 (s, 1H), 4.29 (d 1H), 4.10 (dd, 1H), 3.00-3.14 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 336 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 139

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-[(2-PIPERIDYL)ETHOXY]BENZOYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

5 Reaction Scheme

Scheme for Example 139



A. 1-[4-(2-Bromoethoxy)phenyl]ethanone

A mixture of 1-(hydroxyphenyl)ethanone (2.72 g, 20.0 mmol), 1,2-dibromoethane (7.676 g, 40.0 mmol), and potassium carbonate (5.52 g, 40 mmol) in dried dimethylformamide (40 mL) was heated at 50 °C overnight. The reaction was quenched
5 with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, concentrated, and purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 20-70% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (1.91 g, 39% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.95 (t, 2H), 6.95 (t, 2H), 4.36 (t, 2H), 3.67 (t, 2H), 2.57 (s, 3H); ES-MS (m/z) 243 [M+H]⁺.

B. [4-(2-Bromoethoxy)phenyl]glyoxal

10 A suspension of selenium dioxide (0.821 g, 7.4 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (40 mL) and water (3 mL) was heated at 55 °C until selenium dioxide was dissolved. To the solution was added 1-[4-(2-bromoethoxy)phenyl]ethanone (1.80 g, 7.4 mmol), and the reaction was heated to reflux for 4 hours. The reaction was filtered, concentrated, and purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title
15 compound (1.853 g, 97% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 257 [M+H]⁺.

C. 1-[4-(2-Bromomethoxy)benzoyl]-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

To a solution of (4-fluorophenyl){2-[3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine (0.643 g, 2.0 mmol) and [4-(2-bromoethoxy)phenyl]glyoxal (0.617 g, 2.4 mmol) was added.
20 trifluoroacetic acid (0.342 g, 3.0 mmol). The reaction stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The reaction was quenched with saturated sodium bicarbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, concentrated, and purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 20% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (0.879 g, 78% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.00 (d, 2H), 7.40 (m, 4H), 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.07 (d,
25 1H), 6.79-6.92 (m, 8H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 4.33 (t, 2H), 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.64 (t, 2H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.07 (m, 1H), 2.87 (m, 1H); ES-MS (m/z) 560 [M+H]⁺.

D. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzoyl}-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

A solution of 1-[4-(2-bromomethoxy)benzoyl]-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.80 g, 1.43 mmol) and piperidine (0.86
30

g, 10.1 mmol) in dimethylformamide was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. The reaction was quenched with brine and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, concentrated, and purified by chromatography (SiO₂, ethyl acetate and 3-5% methanol/ethyl acetate) to provide the title compound (0.594 g, 74%
5 yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.40 (m, 4H), 6.79-6.92 (m, 10H), 5.87 (s, 1H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 4.15 (t, 2H), 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.07 (m, 1H), 2.79 (t and m, 3H), 2.51 (m, 4H), 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.46 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 565 [M+H]⁺.

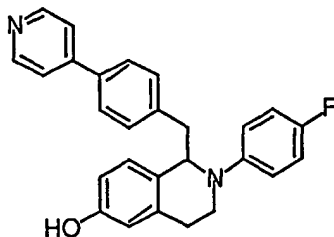
E. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzoyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

10 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D, using 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-{4-[(2-piperidyl)ethoxy]benzoyl}-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.35 g, 0.62 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.039 g, 13%
yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.96 (d, 2H), 6.79-7.00 (m, 7H), 6.56-6.63 (m, 2H), 5.83 (s, 1H), 4.16 (t, 2H), 3.69 (m, 1H), 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.84 (t, 2H), 2.79 (m, 1H), 2.59 (m,
15 4H), 1.64 (m, 4H), 1.46 (m, 2H); ES-MS (m/z) 475 [M+H]⁺.

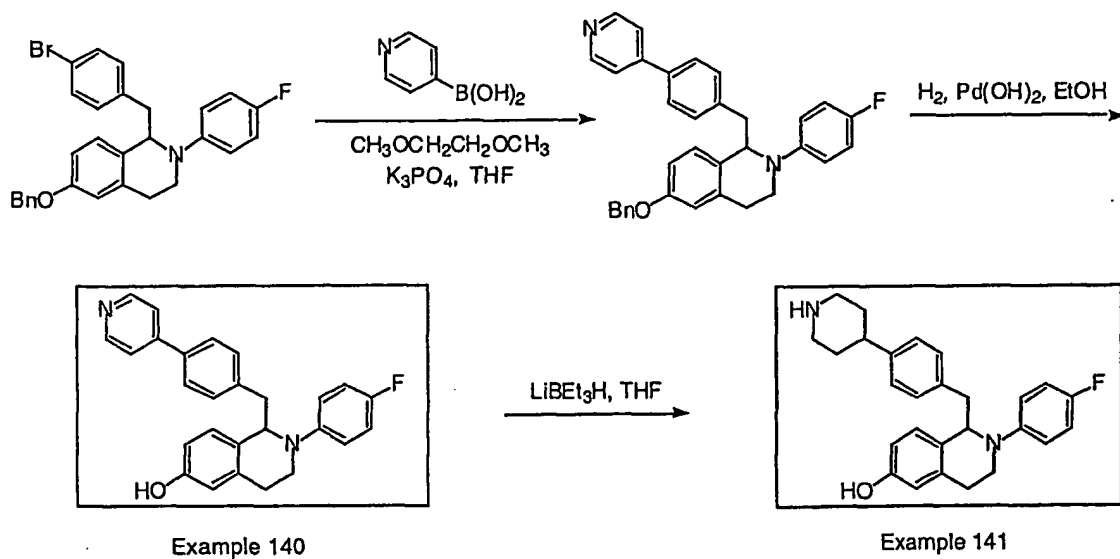
EXAMPLE 140

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-[(4-(4-PYRIDYL)PHENYLMETHYL)-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL AND RELATED COMPOUNDS

5

Reaction Scheme

Scheme for Example 140 and 141



A. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-[(4-(4-pyridyl)phenyl)methyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

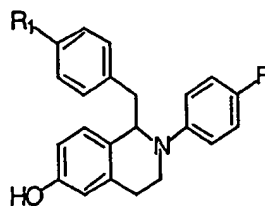
To a solution of 1-(4-bromobenzyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (500 mg, 1 mmol) in ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (15 mL) was added potassium phosphate (2.12 g, 10 mmol) and pyridine-4-boronic acid (185 mg, 1.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 90°C for 18 hours under nitrogen. The resulting mixture was concentrated and water added and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried using sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give a crude black oil. The oil was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 40% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to provide the title compound (260 mg, 50% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 501 [M+H]⁺, ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.64 (d, 2H), 7.49 (m, 4H), 7.38 (m, 5H), 7.13 (d, 2H), 6.92 (t, 2H), 6.78 (m, 3H), 6.72 (s, 2H), 5.04 (s, 2H), 4.79 (t, 1H), 3.59 (m, 1H), 3.49 (m, 2H), 3.22 (m, 1H), 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.71 (t, 1H).

B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-[(4-(4-pyridyl)phenyl)methyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

To a solution containing 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1-[(4-(4-pyridyl)phenyl)methyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (500 mg, 1.0 mmol) in ethanol (20 mL) was added palladium hydroxide on carbon (20%, 100 mg). The mixture was stirred under hydrogen at ambient temperature for 6 hours, then filtered through Celite and washed with ethyl acetate. The filtration was concentrated to give a yellow solid which was purified by preparative HPLC (30-80% acetonitrile/water, 0.1% TFA) to afford the title compound (360 mg, 87% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 411 [M+H]⁺. ¹H NMR (DMSO) δ 9.18 (s, 1H), 8.55 (d, 2H), 7.66 (m, 4H), 7.29 (d, 2H), 6.9 (m, 3H), 6.75 (br, 2H), 6.48 (s, 2H), 4.85 (t, 1H), 3.53 (br, 2H), 3.11 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.77 (m, 1H), 2.57 (d, 1H).

C. Synthesis of related compounds

The following compounds listed in Table 3 were prepared by the above procedures.

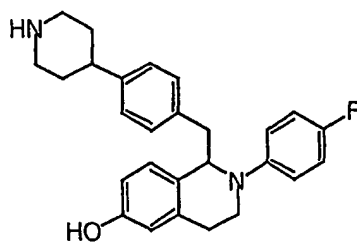
Table 3

Example No.	R ₁	m/z [M+H] ⁺
140-1		410
140-2		411
140-3		432

5

EXAMPLE 141

SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-[(4-(4-PIPERIDYL)PHENYL)METHYL]-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL

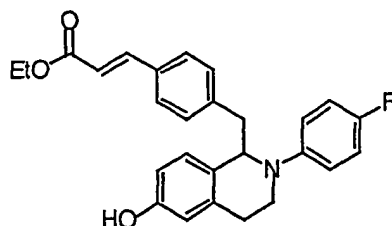


2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-[(4-(4-piperidyl)phenyl)methyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

A solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-[(4-(4-pyridyl)phenyl)methyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol (0.20 g, 0.49 mmol) in 10 ml of THF was treated with lithium triethylborane (1.0M in THF, 2.0 mmol) under nitrogen at room temperature. The mixture was allowed to stir for 1 h and quenched with 4 mL of methanol dropwise. The solution was diluted with diethyl ether and 1N aqueous hydrochloric acid. The layers were separated and the organic layer discarded. The pH of the aqueous layer was adjusted to 8 and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, concentrated, and purified by preparative HPLC (30-80% acetonitrile/H₂O, 0.1% TFA) to provide the title compound (20 mg, 12% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 417 [M+ H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 142

SYNTHESIS OF ETHYL (2E)-3-(4-{{2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-6-HYDROXY(1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLYL)}METHYL}PHENYL)PROP-2-ENOATE



A. Ethyl (2E)-3-(4-{{2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)}methyl}phenyl)prop-2-enoate

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 135, using 1-(4-bromobenzyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (1.22 g, 2.43 mmol) and ethyl acrylate (0.50 g, 5.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (1.146 g, 90% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.65 (d, 1H), 7.33-7.44 (m, 7H), 7.02 (d, 2H), 6.92 (m, 2H),

6.69-6.78 (m, 5H), 6.39 (d, 1H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 4.76 (t, 1H), 4.26 (q, 2H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m 1H), 3.18 (dd, 1H), 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.67 (dt, 1H), 1.31 (t, 3H); ES-MS m/z 522 $[M+H]^+$.

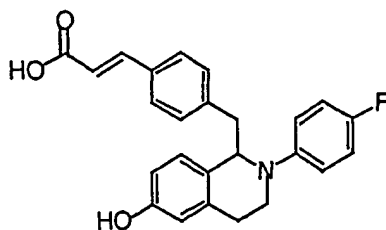
B. Ethyl (2E)-3-(4-{{2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-hydroxy(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)}}methyl}phenyl)prop-2-enoate

5 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F, using ethyl (2E)-3-(4-{{2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)}}methyl}phenyl)prop-2-enoate (0.36 g, 0.69 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.176 g, 59% yield): 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) 7.65 (d, 1H), 7.38 (d, 2H), 7.17 (d, 2H), 6.92 (m, 2H), 6.76 (m, 2H), 6.61 (m, 2H), 6.55 (m, 1H), 6.39 (d, 1H), 4.77 (br, 1H),
10 4.74 (t 1H), 4.26 (q, 2H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.17 (dd, 1H), 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.65 (dt, 1H), 1.34 (t, 3H); ES-MS m/z 432 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 143

SYNTHESIS OF (2E)-3-(4-{{2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-6-HYDROXY(1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLYL)}}METHYL}PHENYL)PROP-2-ENOIC ACID

15



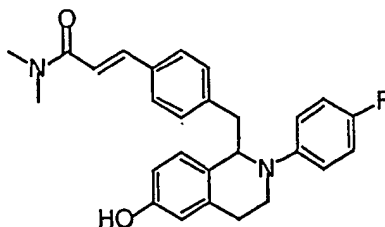
A. (2E)-3-(4-{{2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-hydroxy(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)}}methyl}phenyl)prop-2-enoic Acid

To a solution of ethyl (2E)-3-(4-{{2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-hydroxy(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)}}methyl}phenyl)prop-2-enoate (0.16 g, 0.37 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (6 mL) was added a solution of lithium hydroxide monohydrate (0.20 g, 4.77 mmol) in water (3 mL). After it stirring at room temperature for 20 hours, the

tetrahydrofuran was evaporated. The aqueous solution was neutralized with 5% aqueous HCl and extracted with dichloromethane. The extracts were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was then purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 75-100% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (0.85 g, 57% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.72 (d, 1H), 7.40 (d, 2H), 7.02 (d, 2H), 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.76 (m, 2H), 6.61 (m, 2H), 6.56 (dd, 1H), 6.42 (d, 1H), 4.75 (t, 1H), 3.55 (m, 1H), 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 2.87-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.64 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 404 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 144

SYNTHESIS OF (2E)-3-(4-{{2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-6-HYDROXY(1,2,3,4-
10 TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLYL)]METHYL}PHENYL)-N,N-DIMETHYLPROP-2-ENAMIDE AND
RELATED COMPOUNDS



A. (2E)-3-(4-{{2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-
15 tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)prop-2-enoic Acid

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 143.A using ethyl (2E)-3-(4-{{2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)prop-2-enoate (0.989 g, 1.9 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.864 g, 92% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.75 (d, 1H), 7.33-7.45 (m, 7H), 7.03 (d, 2H), 6.92 (m, 2H), 6.77 (m, 3H), 6.70 (m, 2H), 6.41 (d, 1H), 5.04 (s, 2H), 4.77 (t, 1H), 3.56 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.18 (dd, 1H), 2.88-3.02 (m, 2H), 2.67 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 494 [M+H]⁺.

B. (2E)-3-(4-{[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)-N,N-dimethylprop-2-enamide

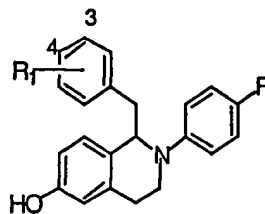
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.B using (2E)-3-(4-{[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)prop-2-enoic acid (0.43 g, 0.87 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.424 g, 94% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.63 (d, 1H), 7.33-7.44 (m, 7H), 7.00 (d, 2H), 6.92 (m, 2H), 6.85 (d, 1H), 6.70-6.78 (m, 5H), 5.04 (s, 2H), 4.76 (t, 1H), 3.56 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.17 (s and m, 4H), 3.07 (s, 3H), 2.96 (m, 2H), 2.67 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 521 [M+H]⁺.

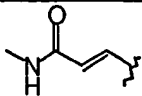
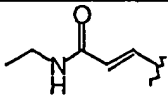
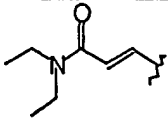
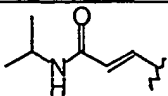
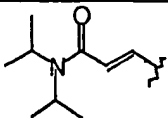
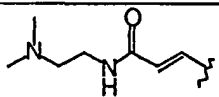
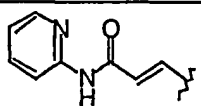
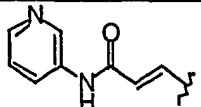
10 C. (2E)-3-(4-{[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-hydroxy(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)-N,N-dimethylprop-2-enamide

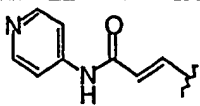
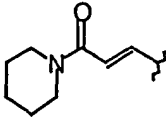
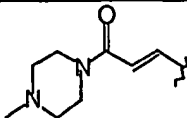
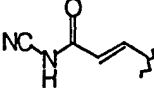
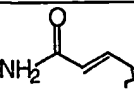
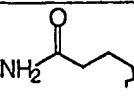
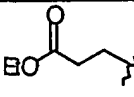
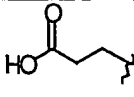
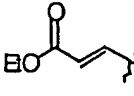
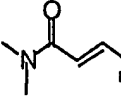
The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F using (2E)-3-(4-{[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)prop-2-enamide (0.422 g, 0.81 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.95 g, 27% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.64 (d, 1H), 7.37 (d, 2H), 6.90-7.00 (m, 4H), 6.85 (d, 1H), 6.79 (m, 2H), 6.59 (m, 3H), 5.58 (br, 1H), 4.74 (t, 1H), 3.54 (m, 1H), 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.13-3.18 (s and m, 4H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 2.92 (m, 2H), 2.66 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 431 [M+H]⁺.

D. Synthesis of related compounds

20 The following compounds listed in Table 4 were prepared according to the above procedures.

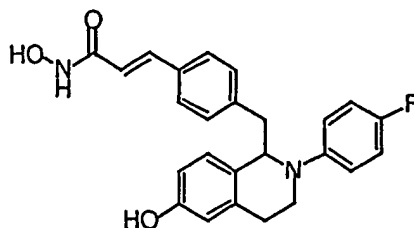
Table 4

Example No.	R ₁	Position 3 or 4	m/z [M+H] ⁺
144-1		4	417
144-2		4	431
144-3		4	459
144-4		4	445
144-5		4	487
144-6		4	474
144-7		4	480
144-8		4	480

Example No.	R ₁	Position 3 or 4	m/z [M+H] ⁺
144-9		4	480
144-10		4	471
144-11		4	486
144-12		4	428
144-13		4	403
144-14		4	405
144-15		4	434
144-16		4	406
144-17		3	432
144-18		3	431

EXAMPLE 145

SYNTHESIS OF (2E)-3-(4-{[2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-6-HYDROXY(1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLYL)]METHYL}PHENYL)PROP-2-ENEHYDROXAMIC ACID



5

A. (2E)-3-(4-{[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)-N-(phenylmethoxy)prop-2-enamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.B using (2E)-3-(4-{[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)prop-2-enoic acid (0.365 g, 0.74 mmol), O-benzylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (0.16 g, 1.0 mmol), and 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine (0.121 g, 1.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.323 g, 73% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.00 (br, 1H), 7.70 (d, 1H), 7.30-7.42 (m, 12H), 7.01 (d, 2H), 6.92 (m, 2H), 6.66-6.82 (m, 6H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 4.97 (s, 2H), 4.75 (t, 1H), 3.56 (m 1H), 3.47 (m, 15 1H), 3.17 (dd, 1H), 2.88-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.66 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 599 [M+H]⁺.

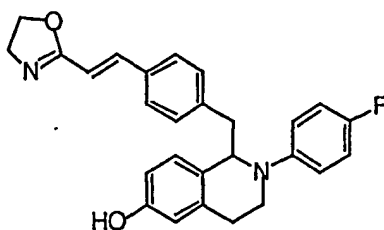
B. (2E)-3-(4-{[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-hydroxy(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)prop-2-enehydroxamic Acid

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F using (2E)-3-(4-{[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)-N-(phenylmethoxy)prop-2-enamide (0.32 g, 0.53 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.141 g, 63% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 10.72 (br, 1H), 9.21 (s, 1H), 9.03 (br, 1H), 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.18 (d, 2H), 6.94 (m, 2H), 6.77 (m, 3H),

6.50 (m, 2H), 6.39 (d, 1H), 4.84 (t, 1H), 3.51 (m, 2H), 3.09 (m, 1H), 2.96 (m, 1H), 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.61 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 419 $[M+H]^+$.

EXAMPLE 146

SYNTHESIS OF 1- $\{[4-((1E)-2-(1,3-OXAZOLIN-2-YL)VINYL)PHENYL]METHYL\}$ -2-(4-
5 FLUOROPHENYL)-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



A. (2E)-3-(4- $\{[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-$
tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)prop-2-enamide

10 The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.B using (2E)-
3-(4- $\{[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-$
tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)prop-2-enoic acid (0.494 g, 1.0 mmol) and
ethanolamine (0.122 g, 2.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.322 g, 60% yield): 1H
NMR ($CDCl_3$) 8.02 (br, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.32-7.41 (m, 7H), 7.00 (d, 2H), 6.91 (m, 2H),
15 6.69-6.77 (m, 5H), 6.37 (d, 1H), 6.12 (t, 1H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 4.75 (t, 1H), 3.80 (t, 2H), 3.57
(t, 2H), 3.45-3.56 (m, 2H), 3.15 (dd, 1H), 2.89 (m, 2H), 2.66 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 537
 $[M+H]^+$.

B. 1- $\{[4-((1E)-2-(1,3-Oxazolin-2-yl)vinyl)phenyl]methyl\}$ -2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-
(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

20 To a solution of (2E)-3-(4- $\{[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-$
tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)prop-2-enamide (0.32 g, 0.6
mmol) and diethyl azodicarboxylate (0.136 g, 0.78 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was

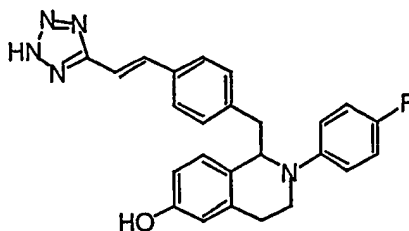
added dropwise a solution of triphenylphosphine (0.205 g, 0.78 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL). After it was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, the solvent was evaporated. The residue was then purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (0.267 g, 86% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.29-7.44 (m, 9H), 7.01 (d, 2H), 6.92 (m, 2H), 6.69-6.76 (m, 5H), 6.60 (d, 1H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 4.75 (t, 1H), 4.35 (t, 2H), 3.99 (t, 2H), 3.56 (m, 1H), 3.50 (m, 1H), 3.16 (dd, 1H), 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.67 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 519 [M+H]⁺.

C. 1-{{[4-((1E)-2-(1,3-Oxazolin-2-yl)vinyl)phenyl]methyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.F using 1-{{[4-((1E)-2-(1,3-oxazolin-2-yl)vinyl)phenyl]methyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.265 g, 0.51 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.146 g, 67% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) 9.19 (s, 1H), 7.51 (d, 2H), 7.25 (d, 1H), 7.17 (m, 2H), 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.83 (d, 1H), 6.74 (m, 2H), 6.69 (d, 1H), 6.50 (m, 2H), 4.85 (t, 1H), 4.27 (t, 2H), 3.86 (t, 2H), 3.56 (m, 2H), 3.09 (dd, 1H), 2.95 (dd, 1H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.59 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 429 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 147

SYNTHESIS OF 1-{{[4-((1E)-2-(2H-1,2,3,4-TETRAAZOL-5-YL)VINYL)PHENYL]METHYL}-2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



A. 1-{{4-((1E)-2-(2H-1,2,3,4-Tetrazol-5-yl)vinyl)phenyl}methyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

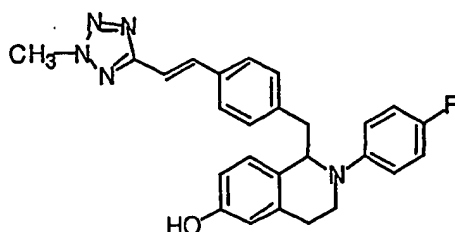
A solution of (2E)-3-{{2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)}methyl}phenyl}prop-2-enamide (2.00 g, 4.06 mmol) in acetonitrile (35 mL) was treated with sodium azide (1.58 g, 24.36 mmol) and tetrachlorosilane (0.930 mL, 8.10 mmol). The solution was heated to 90°C under nitrogen for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into cold 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with chloroform (3 X 50 mL) and ethyl acetate (1 X 50 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford a crude solid (1.68 g). The solid was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 80% ethyl acetate/hexanes, then 10% methanol/dichloromethane) to afford the title compound (1.3 g, 60% yield). ES-MS (m/z) 518 [M+H]⁺. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.38 (br, 6H), 7.03 (m, 2H), 6.90 (t, 2H), 6.74 (m, 3H), 6.69 (s, 2H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 4.75 (t, 1H), 3.53 (m, 2H), 3.15 (m, 1H), 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.69 (t, 1H).

B. 1-{{4-((1E)-2-(2H-1,2,3,4-tetraazol-5-yl)vinyl)phenyl}methyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

To a solution of 1-{{4-((1E)-2-(2H-1,2,3,4-tetrazol-5-yl)vinyl)phenyl}methyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (700 mg, 1.35 mmol) in dichloromethane (20 mL) at -10°C was added 1.0M BBr₃ in dichloromethane (4.05 mL, 4.05 mmol). The solution was allowed to stir for one hour at -10°C followed by quenching with ice and 5% aqueous sodium bicarbonate. The solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 X 35 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to give a crude red solid. The solid was purified using preparative HPLC (30-80% acetonitrile/water, 0.1% TFA) to afford the title compound (5 mg, <1% yield). ES-MS (m/z) 428 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 148

SYNTHESIS OF 1-({4-[(1E)-2-(2-Methyl(1,2,3,4-Tetraazol-5-yl))vinyl]methyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-Tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol



5

A. 1-({4-[(1E)-2-(2-Methyl(1,2,3,4-tetraazol-5-yl))vinyl]phenyl}methyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

To a solution containing 1-({4-[(1E)-2-(2H-1,2,3,4-tetrazol-5-yl)vinyl]phenyl}methyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (430 mg, 0.831 mmol) in dimethyl formamide (12 mL) was added cesium carbonate (812 mg, 2.493 mmol) and methyl iodide (0.06 mL, 1.0 mmol). The mixture was allowed to stir at ambient temperature for 18 hours. The solvent was removed and the resulting oil was extracted with ethyl acetate and distilled water. The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to afford a brown oil. The brown oil was purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, 30% ethyl acetate/hexanes), to afford the title compound (100 mg, 23% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 532 [M+H]⁺.

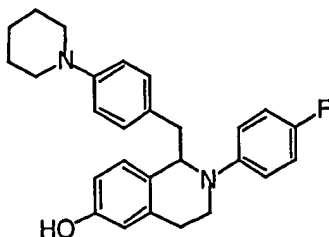
B. 1-({4-[(1E)-2-(2-Methyl(1,2,3,4-tetraazol-5-yl))vinyl]methyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 147.B, using 1-({4-[(1E)-2-(2-methyl(1,2,3,4-tetraazol-5-yl))vinyl]phenyl}methyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (100 mg, 0.188 mmol) to yield the title compound (0.015 g, 18% yield) after purification by preparative HPLC (30-80% acetonitrile/water, 0.1%TFA): ES-MS (m/z) 442 [M+H]⁺. ¹H NMR (DMSO) δ 9.19 (br,

1H), 7.57 (m, 3H), 7.17 (m, 2H), 6.91 (t, 2H), 6.81 (d, 1H), 6.75 (br, 2H), 6.46 (m, 2H), 4.82 (t, 1H), 4.32 (s, 3H), 3.18 (m, 1H), 3.07 (m, 2H), 2.95 (m, 2H), 2.77 (br, 1H), 2.59 (br, 1H).

EXAMPLE 149

5 SYNTHESIS OF 2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1-{4-(N-PIPERIDYL)BENZYL}-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL DIHYDROCHLORIDE



10 A. 1-{4-(N-Piperidyl)benzyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-phenyl methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

1-(4-Bromobenzyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.82 g, 1.6 mmol) and piperidine (0.17 g, 1.96 mmol) are placed in a 100 ml round bottom flask containing anh. toluene (50 mL) under nitrogen. NaOtBu (0.22g, 2.3mmol), Pd(dba)₂ (0.029 g, 2 mol %) and P(o-tolyl)₃ (0.02 g, 6 mol %) are added, and the mixture heated to reflux overnight. The reaction is cooled to RT and treated with brine and ethyl ether. The organic layer is dried over MgSO₄ and purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, hexanes/ethyl acetate, 6:1) to yield the title compound (0.40 g, 49% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 507 [M+H]⁺.

20 B. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-{4-(N-piperidyl)benzyl}-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol dihydrochloride

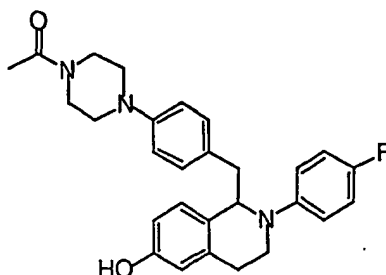
1-{4-(N-Piperidyl)benzyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.25 g, 0.49 mmol) was treated with H₂ in 10% Pd/C as described

in Example 14.D to yield 1-{4-(N-piperidyl)benzyl}-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-6-ol. Treatment of the free base with conc. HCl in ether produces a fine white solid. The precipitate is filtered and dried under high vacuum to yield the title compound. (0.096 g, 47% yield): m.p. 177-179°C (dec.).

5

EXAMPLE 150

SYNTHESIS OF 1-ACETYL-4-(4-[[2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-6-HYDROXY(1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLYL)]METHYL}PHENYL)PIPERAZINE



- 10 A. 1-Acetyl-4-(4-[[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)piperazine

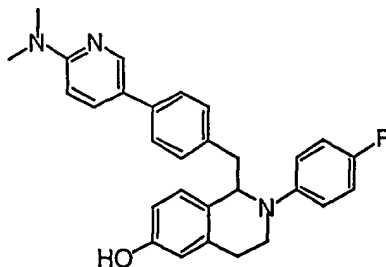
A mixture of 1-(4-bromobenzyl)-6-phenylmethoxy-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (1.0 g, 1.99 mmol), dibenzylideneacetone palladium (36 mg, 0.04 mmol), BINAP (74 mg, 0.12 mmol), sodium tert-butoxide (0.29 g, 3.0 mmol) and N-acetylpiperazine (0.38 g, 3.0 mmol) in 2 ml of toluene were added to a sealed tube under an argon atmosphere and heated at 80°C for 16 h. The sealed tube was cooled to room temperature and the contents of the tube transferred to a separatory funnel. Ethyl acetate and water were added and the organic layer was separated. The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄, concentrated, and purified by column chromatography (SiO₂, chloroform/methanol, 99:1) to provide the title compound (0.45 g, 41% yield): ES-MS (m/z) 550 [M+H]⁺.

B. 1-Acetyl-4-(4-{[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-hydroxy(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)piperazine

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 14.D., using 1-acetyl-4-(4-{[2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)]methyl}phenyl)piperazine (0.45g, 0.82 mmol) to yield the title compound (50 mg, 13% yield): ¹H NMR (DMSO) 9.2 (s, 1H), 6.5-7.0 (m, 11H), 4.7 (m, 1H), 3.3-3.5 (m, 6H), 2.7-3.1 (m, 6H), 2.5 (m, 3H), 2.0 (s, 3H), ES-MS (m/z) 460 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 151

10 SYNTHESIS OF 1-(4-[6-(DIMETHYLAMINO)(3-PYRIDYL)]PHENYL}MEHYL)-2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLIN-6-OL



A. 5-Bromo-2-(dimethylamino)pyridine

15 A solution of 2,5-dibromopyridine (11.84 g, 50.0 mmol) in 2.0 M solution of dimethylamine in tetrahydrofuran (100 mL) in a sealed tube was heated at 120 °C for 12 hours. The reaction was quenched with ethyl acetate and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was then purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 10-15% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title
20 compound (8.67 g, 86% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.16 (d, 1H), 7.49 (dd, 1H), 6.41 (d, 1H), 3.05 (s, 6H); ES-MS m/z 201 [M+H]⁺.

B. 2-(Dimethylamino)-5-(tributylstannyl)pyridine

A mixture of 5-bromo-2-(dimethylamino)pyridine (0.71 g, 3.5 mmol), bis(tributyltin) (2.436 g, 4.2 mmol), and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (0.404 g, 0.35 mmol) in toluene (20 mL) was heated at 120 °C overnight. The reaction was concentrated and purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 10% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (0.798 g, 55% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.16 (dd, 1H), 7.49 (dd, 1H), 6.53 (dd, 1H), 3.07 (s, 6H), 1.28-1.70 (m, 18H), 0.85-0.95 (m, 9H); ES-MS m/z 411 [M+H]⁺.

C. 1-({4-[6-(Dimethylamino)(3-pyridyl)]phenyl}methyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 135, using 1-(4-bromobenzyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.60 g, 0.12 mmol) and 2-(dimethylamino)-5-(tributylstannyl)pyridine to provide the title compound (0.581 g, 90% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.42 (dd, 1H), 7.68 (dd, 1H), 7.32-7.45 (m, 7H), 7.06 (d, 2H), 6.91 (m, 2H), 6.72-6.80 (m, 5H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 5.04 (s, 2H), 4.77 (t, 1H), 3.62 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.19 (dd, 1H), 3.13 (s, 6H), 2.96 (m, 2H), 2.72 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 544 [M+H]⁺.

D. 1-({4-[6-(Dimethylamino)(3-pyridyl)]phenyl}methyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-6-ol

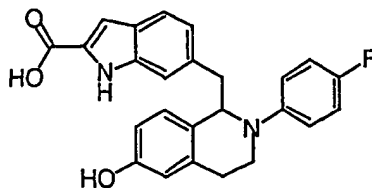
To a solution of 1-({4-[6-(dimethylamino)(3-pyridyl)]phenyl}methyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.58 g, 1.07 mmol) in anhydrous dichloromethane (10 mL) under nitrogen at room temperature was added 1.0 M solution of boron tribromide-methyl sulfide complex in dichloromethane dropwise. After stirring for 5 hours, the reaction was quenched with ice-water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extracts were dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was then purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 30-50% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (0.346 g, 71% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.42 (d, 1H), 7.69 (dd,

1H), 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.05 (d, 2H), 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.79 (m, 2H), 6.53-6.67 (m, 4H), 5.09 (br, 1H), 4.76 (t, 1H), 3.58 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.17 (m 1H), 3.13 (s, 6H), 2.92 (m, 2H), 2.07 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 454 [M+H]⁺.

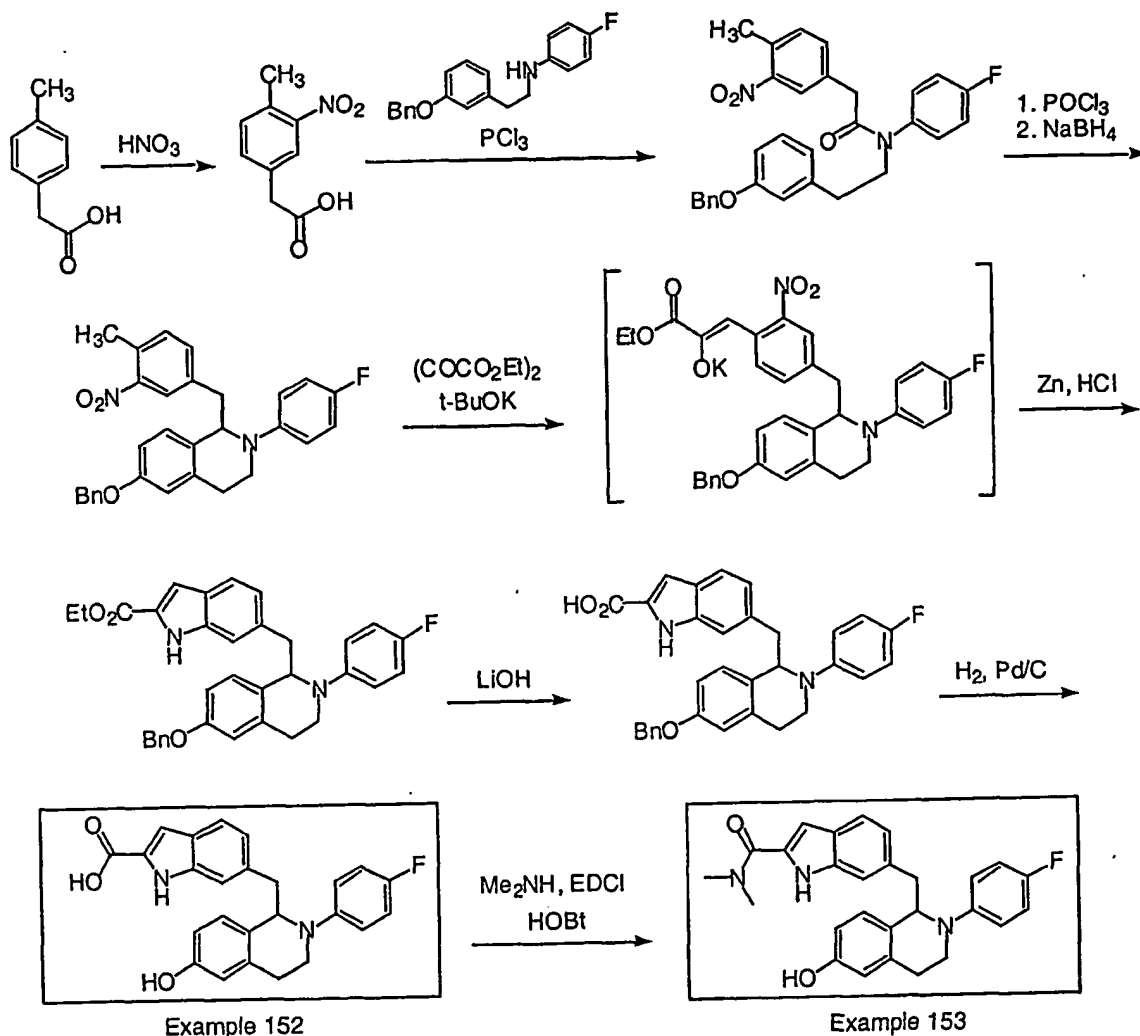
EXAMPLE 152

5

SYNTHESIS OF 6-{[2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-6-HYDROXY-1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLYL]METHYL}INDOLE-2-CARBOXYLIC ACID



Scheme for Example 152 and 153



A. 4-Methyl-3-nitrophenylacetic Acid

To a solution of 4-methylphenylacetic acid (1.50 g, 10.0 mmol) in dried dichloromethane was added nitric acid (fuming, 1.5 mL) dropwise. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, then quenched with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extracts were washed with water twice and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to provide the title compound (1.66 g, 85% yield): ^1H

NMR (CDCl₃) 7.91 (d, 1H), 7.42 (dd, 1H), 7.31 (d, 1H), 3.71 (s, 2H), 2.58 (s, 3H); ES-MS m/z 196 [M+H]⁺.

B. N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl)-N-{2-[-3-phenylmethoxy]phenyl}ethyl}acetamide

5 To a suspension of (4-fluorophenyl){2-[-3-(phenylmethoxy)phenyl]ethyl}amine (11.03 g, 34.3 mmol) and 4-methyl-3-nitrophenylacetic acid (6.7 g, 34.3 mmol) in chlorobenzene (80 mL) under nitrogen was added 2.0 M solution of phosphorus trichloride in dichloromethane (20.6 mL, 41.2 mmol). The reaction was heated at 130 °C overnight. The reaction was then quenched with ethyl
10 acetate and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 15-75% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (13.06 g, 76% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.61 (d, 1H), 7.31-7.40 (m, 5H), 7.16-7.26 (m, 3H), 7.09-7.14 (m, 2H), 6.97 (m, 2H), 6.78 (m, 3H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 3.90 (t, 2H), 3.39 (s, 2H), 2.86 (t, 2H), 2.55 (s, 3H), ; ES-
15 MS m/z 499 [M+H]⁺.

C. 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl)methyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 1.D, using N-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl)-N-{2-[-3-phenylmethoxy]phenyl}ethyl}acetamide (12.90 g, 25.88 mmol) to provide the title
20 compound (5.91 g, 47% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 7.65 (d, 1H), 7.40 (m, 5H), 7.14 (m, 2H), 6.91 (m, 2H), 6.76 (m, 5H), 5.02 (s, 2H), 4.74 (t, 1H), 3.45-3.69 (m, 2H), 3.17 (dd, 1H), 3.01 (dd 1H), 2.89 (m, 1H), 2.64 (dt, 1H), 2.55 (s, 3H); ES-MS m/z 483 [M+H]⁺.

D. Ethyl 6-{{2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl}-methyl}indole-2-carboxylate

To a solution of 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(4-methyl-3-nitrophenyl)methyl-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (3.55 g, 7.36 mmol) in ethyl ether (30 mL) was added ethanol (3 mL) and potassium tert-butoxide (1.652 g, 14.7 mmol). After the reaction was stirred for 10 minutes, a solution of diethyl oxalate (4.60 g, 31.4 mmol) in ethyl ether (10 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, and the solvent was removed. To the residue was added ethanol (40 mL) and zinc powder (5.50 g), then a 4.0 M solution of HCl in 1,4-dioxane was added dropwise. After the mixture was stirred at 70 °C oil bath for 16 hours, it was filtered through Celite, and the Celite was rinsed with ethyl acetate. To the ethyl acetate was added saturated sodium bicarbonate and filtered. The ethyl acetate layer was separated, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 10-30% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (3.55 g, 90% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 8.69 (br, 1H), 7.55 (d, 1H), 7.33-7.41 (m, 5H), 7.18 (d, 1H), 6.87-6.97 (m, 4H), 6.76 (m, 3H), 6.64 (m, 2H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 4.81 (t, 1H), 4.39 (q, 2H), 3.59 (m, 1H), 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.27 (dd, 1H), 2.89-3.09 (m, 2H), 2.71 (dt, 1H), 1.41 (t, 3H); ES-MS m/z 535 [M+H]⁺.

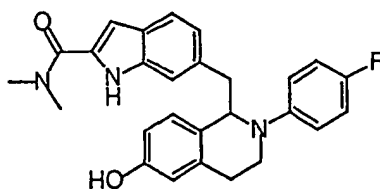
E. 6-{{2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl}methyl}indole-2-carboxylic Acid

To a solution of ethyl 6-{{2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-(phenylmethoxy)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl}methyl}indole-2-carboxylate (3.45 g, 6.45 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane was added a solution of lithium hydroxide monohydrate (1.5 g, 35.0 mmol) in water (20 mL). After the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, 1,4-dioxane was evaporated and 5% aqueous HCl was added until the pH was approximately 4. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extracts were dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated to give a crude intermediate, which was taken to the next reaction without further purification.

A suspension of the crude intermediate and palladium (10% wt) on activated carbon (1.00 g) in ethyl acetate (25 mL) was stirred under hydrogen overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 50-70% ethyl acetate/hexane) to provide the title compound (2.228 g, 83% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 9.29 (br, 1H), 8.15 (br, 1H), 7.48 (d, 1H), 7.12 (d, 1H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 6.82 (m, 3H), 6.71 (m, 2H), 6.57 (d, 1H), 6.48 (m, 2H), 4.73 (t, 1H), 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.41 (m, 1H), 3.21 (dd, 1H), 2.97 (dd, 1H), 2.84 (m, 1H), 2.62 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 417 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 153

10 SYNTHESIS OF (6-{{2-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-6-HYDROXY-(1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLYL)}METHYL}INDOL-2-YL)-N,N-DIMETHYLCARBOXAMIDE



15 A. (6-{{2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-6-hydroxy-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl)}methyl}indol-2-yl)-N,N-dimethylcarboxamide

The title compound was prepared as described in Example 34.B using 6-{{2-(4-fluorophenyl)-6-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolyl}methyl}indole-2-carboxylic acid (0.25 g, 0.6 mmol) and 2.0 M solution of dimethylamine in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 mL, 2.0 mmol) to provide the title compound (0.127 g, 48% yield): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) 9.05 (br, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.26-6.76 (m, 7H), 6.61 (d, 1H), 6.57 (d, 1H), 6.50 (dd, 1H), 4.80 (t, 1H), 3.58 (m, 1H), 3.47 (m and s, 4H), 3.27 (dd 1H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 3.03 (dd, 1H), 2.89 (m, 1H), 2.67 (dt, 1H); ES-MS m/z 444 [M+H]⁺.

EXAMPLE 154

ER-SELECTIVITY IN U2OS OSTEOSARCOMA CELLS

Human U2OS osteosarcoma cells (ATCC) were stably transfected with expression vectors for human full-length ER- α or ER- β , respectively, using standard
5 molecular biology techniques. Stable subclones were generated that expressed high levels of ER- α or ER- β mRNA. The expression of ER- α and ER- β was confirmed using RNase protection analysis. The parental U2OS cells did not express any measurable amounts of either ER- α or ER- β .

Cells were plated into 96-well plates at a density of 8000 cells per well in
10 phenol red-free media with charcoal-stripped fetal calf serum. Twenty-four hours later, cells were either treated with vehicle (0.2% DMSO) or test compound at the concentrations indicated (in 0.2% DMSO). Thirty minutes later cells were stimulated with 10 ng/ml IL-1 β and 10 ng/ml TNF- α . Twenty-four hours later the media supernatant was analyzed for cytokine production (IL-6) using commercially available ELISA kits following the
15 manufacturer's instructions. Cytokine production in the presence of vehicle (0.2% DMSO) was set to 100%.

Results of this assay are set forth in Table 5, for a number of representative compounds of this invention, as well as for the prior art test compounds. In this table, activity is expressed as IC₅₀ calculated by 50% inhibition relative to DMSO control
20 (100%). In this experiment, the prior art test compounds were 17- β -Estradiol, Raloxifene Hydrochloride, 4-Hydroxy-Tamoxifen and the following compound disclosed in published PCT WO 96/21656 (referred to herein as "Compound A"):

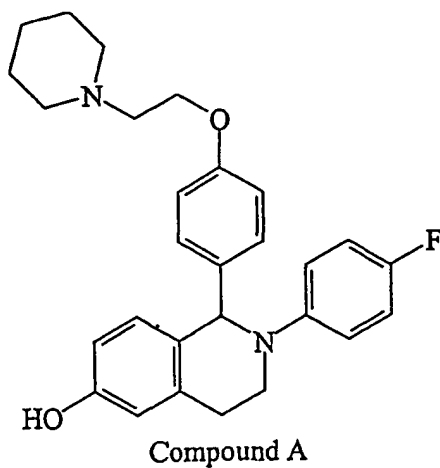


Table 5

Effect of Representative SERMs on Cytokines

5

Compound	U2OS IL-6 ER- α IC ₅₀ (nM)	U2OS IL-6 ER- β IC ₅₀ (nM)	U2OS IL-6 ER-Minus IC ₅₀ (nM)
Compound A	1	>10,000	>10,000
17- β -Estradiol	0.03	0.016	>1000
Raloxifene Hydrochloride	3	10,000	>1000
4-Hydroxy-Tamoxifen	0.3-3	>1000	>1000
Example 2	>1000	107	>1000
Example 5	2008	285	>10,000
Example 8	10,000	5,000	>10,000

Referring to the above table, representative compounds of this invention showed specificity for ER- β over ER- α , while the prior art compounds (with the exception of 17- β -Estradiol) were selective for ER- α over ER- β .

EXAMPLE 155

ER-SELECTIVITY IN BREAST CANCER CELLS

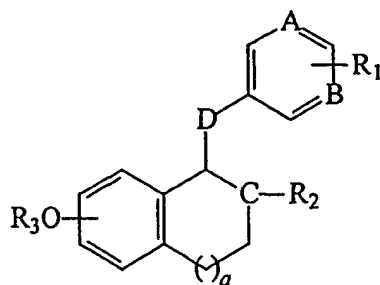
Tamoxifen resistant breast cancer LCC1 and LCC2 cells (R. Clarke,
5 Georgetown University) were plated in 96-well dishes at 5000 cells per well in phenol-red
free medium containing 5% charcoal-stripped serum. Three hours later, test compounds
were prepared by serial dilution and added to the cells to yield a final concentration of
0.2% DMSO. Compounds were prepared fresh and added daily for 4 days with media
change after 48 hours. On the fifth day, [³H]-thymidine (2.5 µCi/ml) was added to each
10 well of the 96-well dish and the plate incubated at 37°C for 6 hours. At the end of the
incubation, the cells were lysed and the [³H]-thymidine incorporated determined using a
scintillation counter.

The results of this experiment for Compound 102 (Example No. 5) of this
invention are set forth in Figure 1A for LCC1 cells, and Figure 12B for LCC2 cells. This
15 experiment evidences that representative compounds of this invention are effective in
Tamoxifen-resistant breast cancer cell lines.

It will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention
have been described herein for purpose of illustration, various modifications may be made
20 without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is
not limited except as by the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. A compound having the structure:



(I)

including stereoisomers and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof;

wherein

a is 0, 1 or 2;

A, B and C are independently CH, CR or N, wherein R is C_{1-6} alkyl;

D is $-(CH_2)_r-$ or $-(CH_2)_nC(=O)(CH_2)_m-$;

R_1 represents one or two substituents independently selected from X-Y, or

R_1 taken together with R form a fused five- or six-membered heterocycle or cyclic alkyl, optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R_4 ;

R_2 is C_{1-8} alkyl, C_{6-12} aryl, C_{7-12} aralkyl, $-C(=O)R_5$, a five- or six-membered heterocycle containing up to two heteroatoms selected from O, NR_6 and $S(O)_q$, or a bicyclic ring system contain a five- or six-membered heterocycle fused to phenyl, wherein each of the above groups are optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R_4 ; and

R_3 is hydrogen, $-R_6$, $-(CH_2)_5C(=O)R_6$, $-(CH_2)_5C(=O)OR_6$, $-(CH_2)_5C(=O)NR_6R_7$,
 $-(CH_2)_5C(=O)NR_6(CH_2)_nC(=O)R_7R_8$, $-(CH_2)_5NR_6C(=O)R_7$,
 $-(CH_2)_5NR_6C(=O)NR_7R_8$, $-(CH_2)_5NR_6R_7$, $-(CH_2)_5OR_6$, $(CH_2)_5SO_2R_6$ or
 $-(CH_2)_5SO_2NR_6R_7$;

and wherein

R_4 is at each occurrence independently halogen, hydroxy, carboxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} haloalkyl, C_{1-4} thio, C_{1-4} alkylsulfinyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulfonyl, (hydroxy) C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{6-12} aryl, C_{7-12} aralkyl, $-C(=O)R_6$, $-C(=O)OR_6$, $-OC(=O)R_6$, $-C(=O)NR_6R_7$, $-C(=O)NR_6OR_7$, $-SO_2NR_6R_7$, $-NR_6SO_2R_7$, $-CN$, $-NR_6CN$, $-NR_6CH(=O)$, $-NO_2$, $-NR_6R_7$, $-O(CH_2)NR_6R_7$, $-NR_6C(=O)R_7$, $NR_6C(=O)(CH_2)_i$ (five- or six-membered heterocycle), a five- or six-membered heterocycle, or a five- or six-membered heterocycle fused to phenyl;

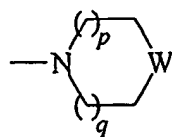
R_5 , R_6 , R_7 and R_8 are at each occurrence independently hydrogen, C_{1-8} alkyl, C_{6-12} aryl, C_{7-12} aralkyl, or a five- or six-membered heterocycle or heterocyclealkyl containing up to two heteroatoms selected from O, NR_c and $S(O)_q$, wherein each of the above groups are optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R_4 ;

X is at each occurrence independently

a direct bond;
 $-(CH_2)_nZ(CH_2)_m-$;
 $-O(CH_2)_nZ(CH_2)_m-$;
 $-S(CH_2)_nZ(CH_2)_m-$;
 $-NR_c(CH_2)_nZ(CH_2)_m-$;
 $-O(CH_2)_nCR_aR_b-$;
 $-NR_c(CH_2)_nCR_aR_b-$;
 $-OCHR_cCHR_d-$; or
 $-SCHR_cCHR_d-$;

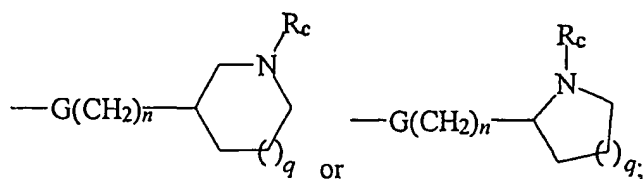
Y is at each occurrence independently

halogen;
 $-R_e$;
 $-NR_eR_f$;



, optionally fused on adjacent carbon atoms with one or two phenyl or cyclic alkyl rings, and with each carbon optionally and independently substituted with carbonyl or with one or two substituents independently selected from R_4 , with any two R_4 substituents on a single carbon atom optionally being taken together to form a five- or six-membered heterocycle, and with each nitrogen atom optionally and independently substituted with R_4 , wherein W is $-NR_c$ -, $-O$ -, $-S$ - or $-CR_cR_r$ -; or a bridged or fused C_{5-12} bicyclic amine optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R_4 ;

or where X-Y is



Z is CH_2 , $CH=CH$, $C\equiv C$, O, NR_c , $S(O)_q$, $C(=O)$, $C(OH)R_c$, $C(=O)NR_c$, $NR_cC(=O)$, $C(=O)NR_c$, $NR_cC(=O)$ or ;

G is O, S or NR_c ;

n and m are at each occurrence independently 0, 1, 2 or 3;

p is at each occurrence independently 1, 2 or 3;

q is at each occurrence independently 0, 1 or 2;

r is at each occurrence independently 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5;

s is at each occurrence independently 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4;

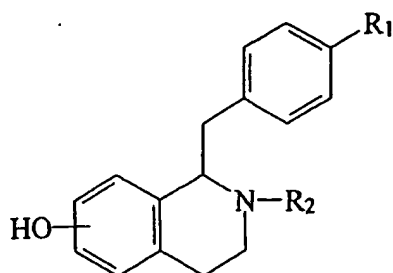
R_a and R_b are at each occurrence independently C_{1-8} alkyl or taken together form a C_{3-8} cyclic alkyl;

R_c and R_d are at each occurrence independently hydrogen or C_{1-4} alkyl; and

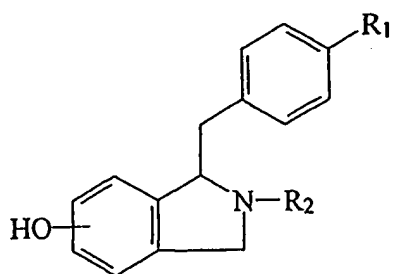
R_e and R_f are at each occurrence independently hydrogen, C_{6-12} aryl, C_{1-8} alkyl, C_{7-12} aralkyl, a five- or six-membered heterocycle, or a five- or six-membered heterocycle fused to phenyl; or wherein R_e or R_f form a 3-8 membered nitrogen-containing heterocyclic alkyl with R_a or R_b ; and wherein each R_e and R_f are optionally substituted with up to three substituents independently selected from R_4 .

2. The compound of claim 1 wherein a is 1.
3. The compound of claim 1 wherein a is 0.
4. The compound of claim 1 wherein a is 2.
5. The compound of claim 1 wherein A and B are CH.
6. The compound of claim 1 wherein A is CH and B is CR.
7. The compound of claim 1 wherein A is CH and B is nitrogen
8. The compound of claim 1 wherein A and B are nitrogen.
9. The compound of claim 1 wherein C is nitrogen.
10. The compound of claim 1 wherein C is CH or CR.
11. The compound of claim 1 wherein D is $-(CH_2)_r-$.
12. The compound of claim 11 wherein r is 1.
13. The compound of claim 1 wherein D is $-(CH_2)_nC(=O)(CH_2)_m-$.
14. The compound of claim 13 wherein n and m are both 0.

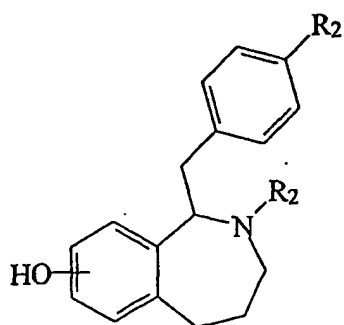
15. The compound of claim 1 wherein A and B are CH, C is N and D is -CH₂-.
16. The compound of claim 15 wherein α is 1 and having the structure:



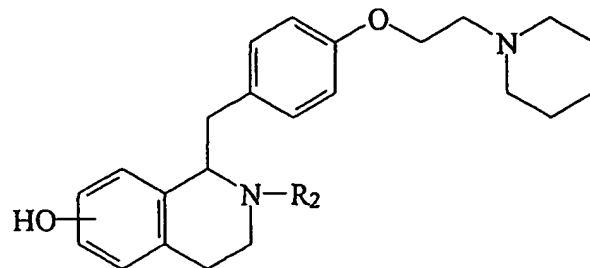
17. The compound of claim 15 wherein α is 0 and having the structure:



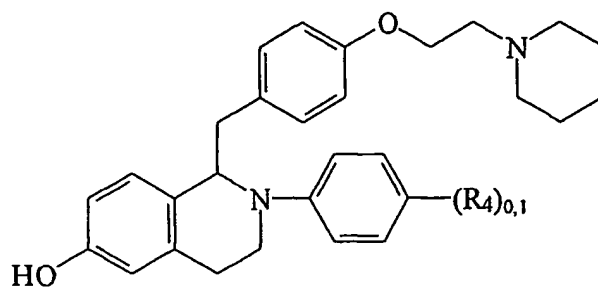
18. The compound of claim 15 wherein α is 2 and having the structure:



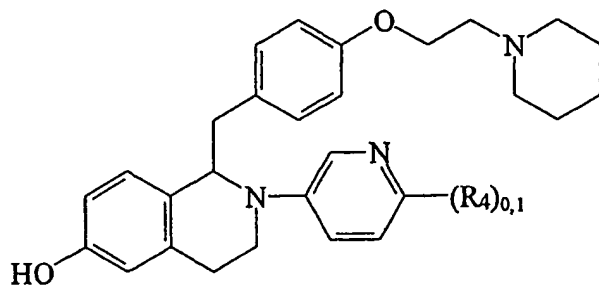
19. The compound of claim 16 having the structure:



20. The compound of claim 19 having the structure:

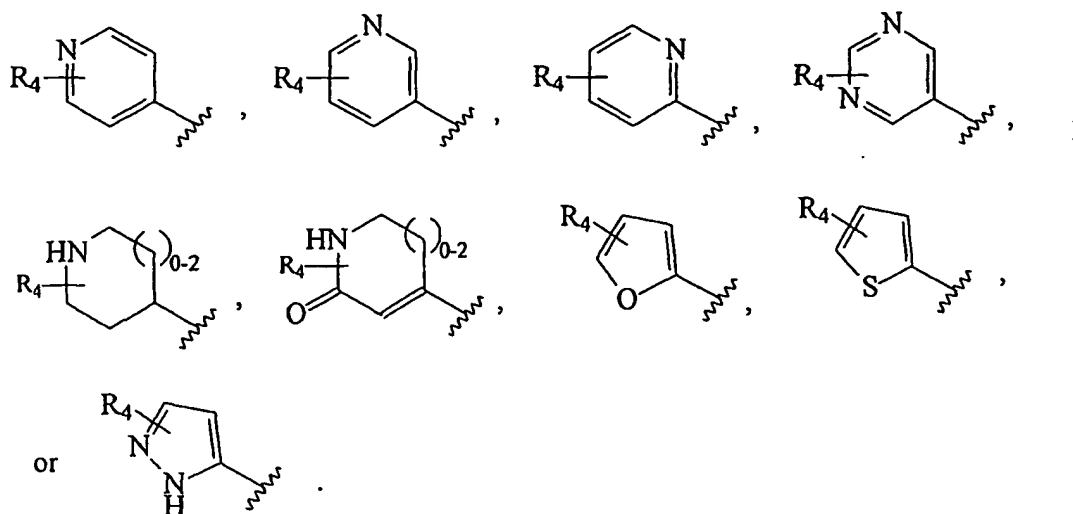


21. The compound of claim 19 having the structure:

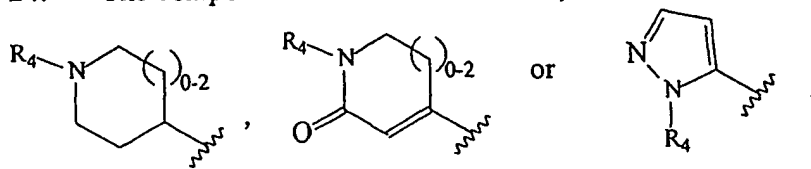


22. The compound of claim 19 wherein R₂ is C₁₋₈alkyl.

23. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_1 is:

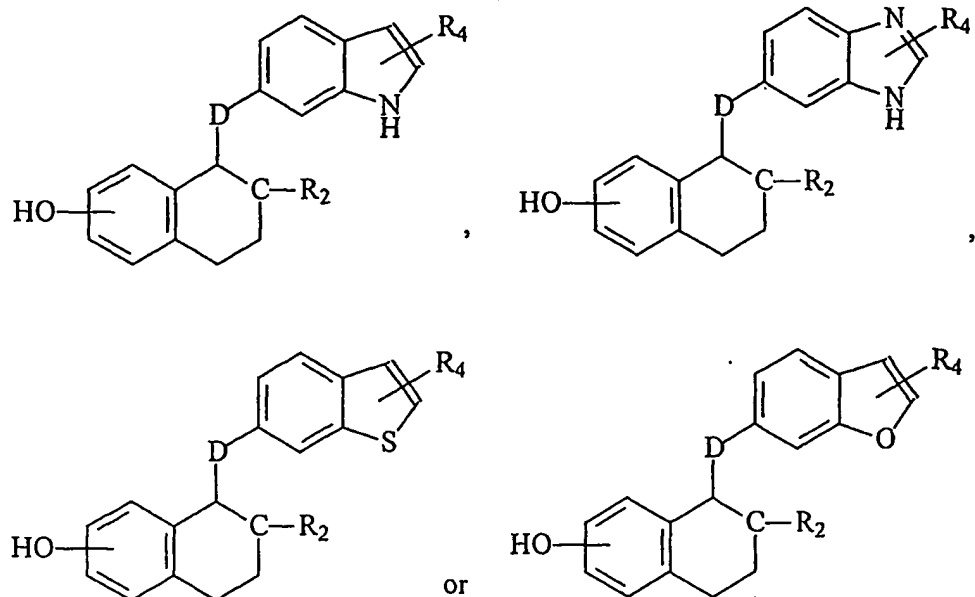


24. The compound of claim 23 wherein R_1 is:



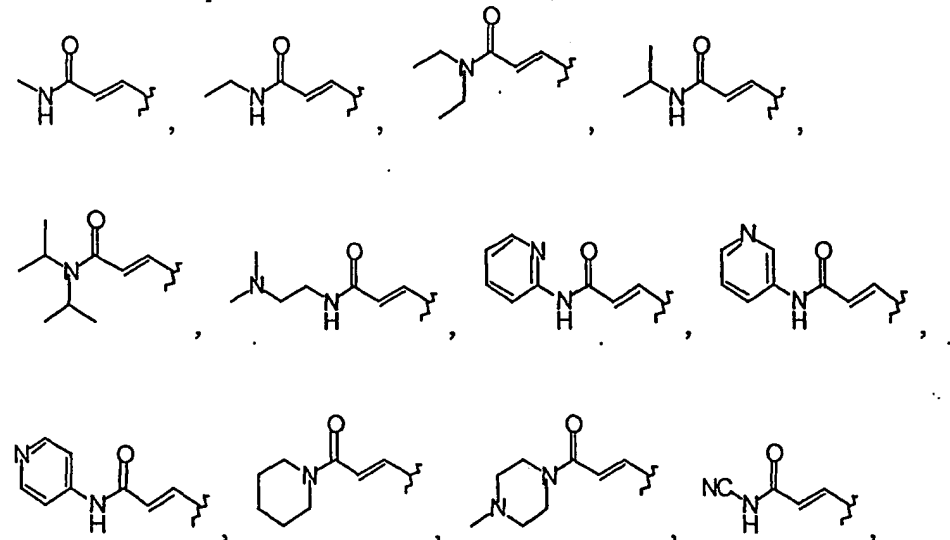
25. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_1 is taken together with R to form a fused five- or six-membered heterocycle optionally substituted with one to three substituents independently selected from R_4 .

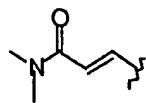
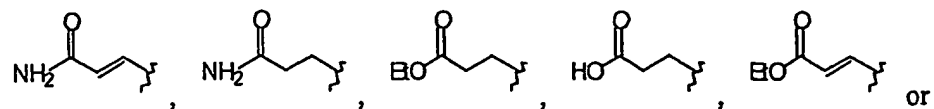
26. The compound of claim 25 having the following structure:



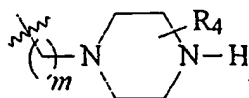
27. The compound of claim 1 wherein R₁ is: -CH=CHC(=O)NR₆R₇, -CH=CHC(=O)NR₆(OR₇), -CH=CHC(=O)OR₆ or -CH=CHC(=O)R₆.

28. The compound of claim 27 wherein R₁ is:

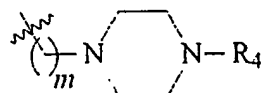




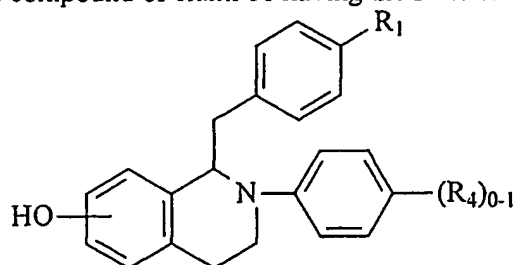
29. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_1 is:



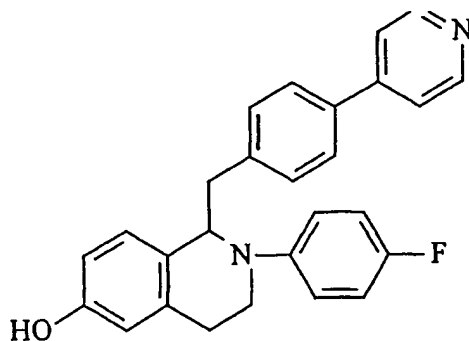
30. The compound of claim 29 wherein R_1 is:



31. The compound of claim 16 having the structure:

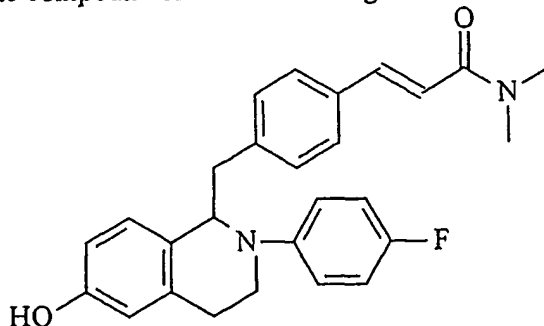


32. The compound of claim 31 having the structure:

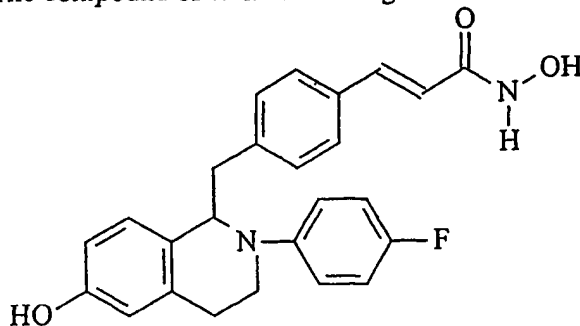


33. The compound of claim 1 wherein R_1 is: $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_{0-5}$ (five-membered heterocycle), $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_{0-5}$ (six-membered heterocycle), $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{R}_6$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{NR}_6\text{R}_7$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{OR}_6$, $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_{1-5}\text{OR}_6$ or $-\text{CH}=\text{CHC}(=\text{O})\text{N}(\text{OR}_6)\text{R}_7$.

34. The compound of claim 33 having the structure:

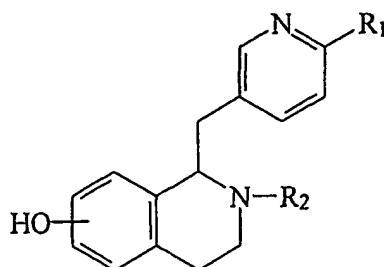


35. The compound of claim 33 having the structure:

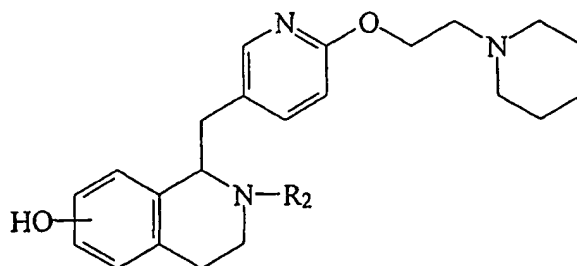


36. The compound of claim 1 wherein A is nitrogen, B is CH, C is nitrogen and D is -CH₂-.

37. The compound of claim 36 wherein *a* is 1 having the structure:



38. The compound of claim 36 having the structure:



39. The compound of claim 1 wherein A and B are N, C is N, and D is -CH₂-.

40. The compound of claim 1 wherein A, B and C are CH, and D is -CH₂-.

41. The compound of claim 1 wherein R1 represents a single -X-Y substituent.

42. The compound of claim 41 wherein X is -(CH₂)_nZ(CH₂)_m-.

43. The compound of claim 41 wherein n is 0.

44. The compound of claim 42 wherein Z is oxygen.
45. The compound of claim 43 wherein X is a direct bond and Y is $-R_e$ or $-NR_eR_f$.
46. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.
47. A method for modulating ER- β in a cell expressing ER- β , comprising contacting the cell with an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.
48. The method of claim 47 wherein the cell preferentially expresses ER- β over ER- α .
49. The method of claim 48 wherein the cell is of bone, bladder, uterus, ovary, prostate, testis, epididymis, gastrointestinal tract, kidney, breast, eye, heart, vessel wall, immune system, lung, pituitary, hippocampus or hypothalamus cell.
50. A method for modulating ER- β in tissue expressing ER- β , comprising contacting the tissue with an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.
51. The method of claim 50 wherein the tissue preferentially expresses ER- β over ER- α .
52. The method of claim 51 wherein the tissue is tissue of bone, bladder, uterus, ovary, prostate, testis, epididymis, gastrointestinal (GI) tract, kidney, breast, eye, heart, vessel wall, immune system, lung, pituitary, hippocampus or hypothalamus.
53. A method for treating an estrogen-related condition, comprising administering to an animal in need thereof an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition of claim 46.
54. The method of claim 53 wherein the estrogen-related condition is breast cancer, osteoporosis, endometriosis, cardiovascular disease, hypercholesterolemia, prostatic

hypertrophy, prostatic carcinomas, obesity, hot flashes, skin effects, mood swings, memory loss, prostate cancer, menopausal syndromes, type-II diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, urinary incontinence, GI tract conditions, spermatogenesis, vascular protection after injury, endometriosis, learning and memory, CNS effects, plasma lipid levels, acne, hirsutism, solid cancers, multiple myeloma, lymphoma, hairloss, cataracts, natural hormonal imbalances, or adverse reproductive effects associated with exposure to environmental chemicals.

55. A method for inhibiting a cytokine in an animal in need thereof, comprising administering to the animal an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

56. The method of claim 55 wherein the cytokine is IL-6

57. The method of claim 55 wherein the cytokine is GM-CSF.

58. A method for treating cancer associated with IL-6 in an animal in need thereof, comprising administering to the animal an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

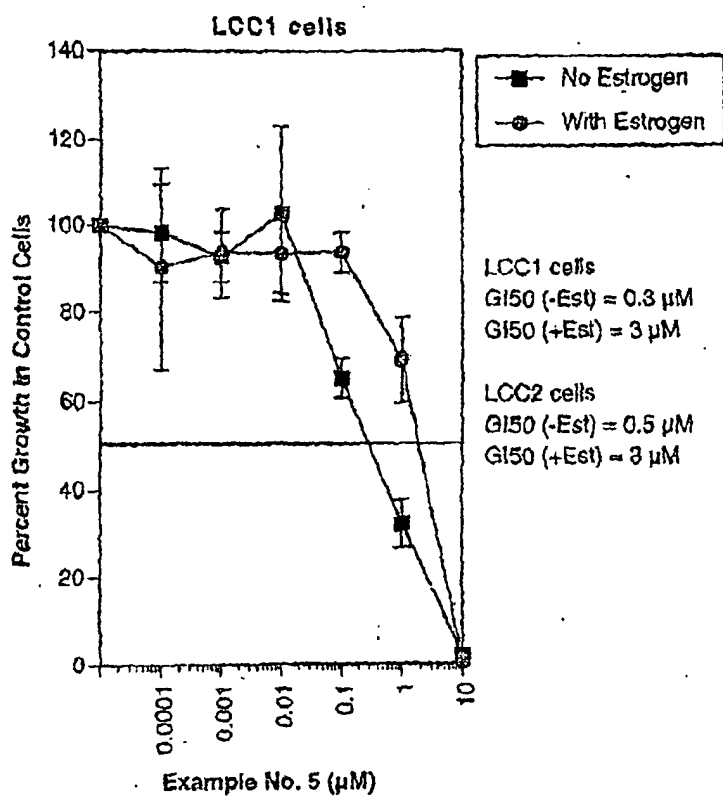


Figure 1A

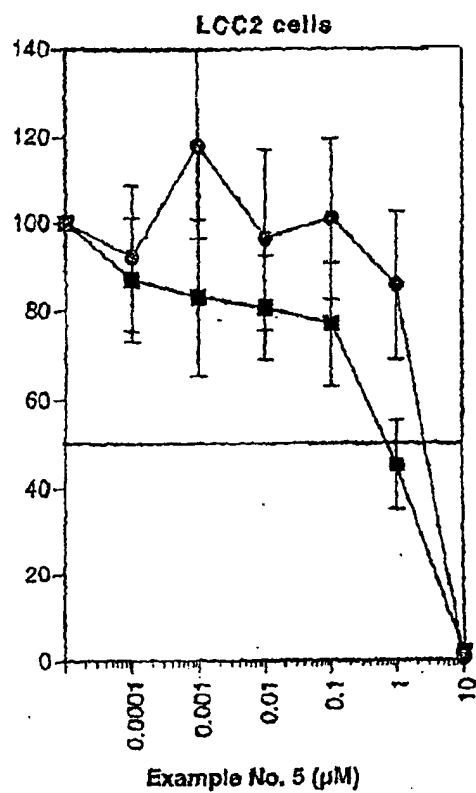


Figure 1B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 01/29259

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER					
IPC 7	C07D217/20	C07D217/18	C07D209/44	C07D223/16	C07D401/04
	C07D401/12	C07D405/04	C07D417/12	C07D405/12	C07D413/10
	C07D401/10	C07D401/06	A61K31/472	A61P35/00	
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC					
B. FIELDS SEARCHED					
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 C07D A61K A61P					
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched					
Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, CHEM ABS Data					
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT					
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages				Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 00 55137 A (CHAO QI; MCKIE JEFFREY; STEIN BERND; RICE KEN; GANGLOFF ANTHONY; BHAGWA) 21 September 2000 (2000-09-21) claims; examples				1-58
A	WO 00 39120 A (BHAGWAT SHRIPAD S ; KHAMMUNGKHUNE SAK (US); SHEVLIN GRAZIELLA I (US) 6 July 2000 (2000-07-06) claims				1-58
A	WO 96 21656 A (PFIZER ; CAMERON KIMBERLY O (US); JARDINE PAUL A DASILVA (US); ROSA) 18 July 1996 (1996-07-18) cited in the application claims				1-58
-/--					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.					
* Special categories of cited documents : *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *E* earlier document but published on or after the International filing date *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the International filing date but later than the priority date claimed *T* later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. *Z* document member of the same patent family					
Date of the actual completion of the International search			Date of mailing of the International search report		
29 January 2002			12/02/2002		
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax. (+31-70) 340-3016			Authorized officer Chouly, J		

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter nal Application No
PCT/US 01/29259

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	<p>EP 1 113 007 A (PFIZER) 4 July 2001 (2001-07-04)</p> <p>claims; examples 40-74 -----</p>	<p>1,2,5, 16, 19-25, 46-58</p>

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No
PCT/US 01/29259

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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WO 0039120	A	06-07-2000	AU 2597000 A EP 1140889 A2 WO 0039120 A2 US 6291456 B1 US 6331562 B1	31-07-2000 10-10-2001 06-07-2000 18-09-2001 18-12-2001
WO 9621656	A	18-07-1996	US 5552412 A AP 592 A AU 700982 B2 AU 4091696 A BG 62256 B1 BG 100278 A BR 9600079 A CA 2209925 A1 CN 1136562 A ,B CZ 9600055 A3 EP 1151998 A1 EP 0802910 A1 FI 972903 A HR 960010 A1 HU 9600056 A2 WO 9621656 A1 IL 116643 A IL 130761 A JP 2972347 B2 JP 10503215 T KR 190727 B1 LV 11460 A ,B NO 960081 A NZ 280792 A PL 312182 A1 RO 116275 B RU 2130454 C1 SG 47377 A1 SI 9600004 A SK 164895 A3 TR 960693 A2 US 6153622 A ZA 9600095 A	03-09-1996 05-05-1997 14-01-1999 18-07-1996 30-06-1999 31-05-1996 27-01-1998 18-07-1996 27-11-1996 16-10-1996 07-11-2001 29-10-1997 08-07-1997 31-12-1997 28-12-1998 18-07-1996 13-08-2000 06-12-2000 08-11-1999 24-03-1998 01-06-1999 20-08-1996 10-07-1996 24-11-1997 22-07-1996 29-12-2000 20-05-1999 17-04-1998 31-10-1996 07-05-1997 21-08-1996 28-11-2000 08-07-1997
EP 1113007	A	04-07-2001	EP 1113007 A1 JP 2001294575 A US 2001039285 A1	04-07-2001 23-10-2001 08-11-2001

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)